PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,143—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1897.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Landon ..... 6th Nov.
B.I.EGYPT	6000	R. F. Briscoe ..... 13th "
SHANNON	4362	F. Cole ..... 20th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Whaler .. 27th "
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Landon ..... 4th Dec.
B.I.INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester 11th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole ..... 18th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7556	W.B. Andrews ... 25th "
		1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Landon..... 1st Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	7284	W. H. Moule ... 8th "
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus ... 15th "
B.I. EGYPT	6000	R. F. Briscoe ... 22nd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole..... 29th "
B.M.I.PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Whaler .. 5th "
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus ..... 12th "
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Landon ... 19th "
B.M.I. ARABIA (i)	8030	A. W. Adamson 25th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole ..... 5th Mar.
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews 12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Landon ... 19th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. I. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	Rassovich	4,313	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	2nd Nov.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	24th Nov.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer.	3,378	21st Nov., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 1, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

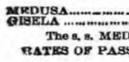
Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	2nd Nov.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—
EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON
in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 8th October, 1897.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

THOS. COOK AND SONS,
BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest *en route*.

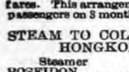
PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.

SAILING LISTS and all information on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 4th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, about 3rd Nov.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 6th Nov.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about 5th Nov.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on or about 12th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st November, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchatean	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
SAGHALIEN	4,019	X	18th Nov., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms 75 per year.

Application to Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S "HEART-LABELLED" SPIRITS.

BRANDIES—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old ..... per doz.	82 0	91 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY ..... per bot.	7 0	8 0
Do. do. ..... per pint	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled" Brandy ..... per doz.	52 8	58 8
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured spirit "	45 8	51 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy..... "	39 8	44 0
CHEAP BRANDY, Bottled in France for Treacher & Co ..... "	27 0	30 8

WHISKIES—

TREACHER'S	"Fine Old Glenlivet," a Special Blend of Scotch Whirky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality ..... per doz.	26 0	29 0
Do.	SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine ripe old Whisky... "	35 0	39 0
	Connoisseuers will fully appreciate its mellowness.		
Do.	HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Brand A well matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the Taste. "	28 0	31 8
Do.	"OLD IRISH" ..... "	26 0	29 0

This is guaranteed as an old, thoroughly ripe Spirit.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BYCULLA. POONA. MAHABLESHWAR.
BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TYPICAL PICTURES (in colours)
OF
INDIAN NATIVES.—Rs. 5.

Being Reproductions from twenty-four specially prepared hand-coloured Photographs, 6in. by 4in., with descriptive Letterpress.

This Book forms a most appropriate PRESENT for FRIENDS at HOME, as a CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT
OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

N. S.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS,
are Manufacturers of
N. S. POWDER.
The best Disinfectant and Preventative of
PLAGUE and CHOLERA
and GERM DESTROYER.
Contains
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

In 7lbs., 14lbs., 28lbs. Boxes.
Price Re. 1-4, Rs. 2-14, Rs. 4-4 Cash.
Per cwt. Rs. 12-8

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget and, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, including Postage.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

LATHAM & CO.'S Despatches for the above will CLOSE at their office in BOMBAY on the following dates :—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY.
6TH NOVEMBER,
9TH NOVEMBER,
23RD NOVEMBER.

FOR NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY.
23RD NOVEMBER,
26TH NOVEMBER.

All packages must be Booked to LATHAM & Co., and the Rail Receipt sent to them by the first Post after Despatch of the packages.

Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Rail Receipt.

LATHAM & Co.,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Represented in London by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.
Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI. Bunder Road.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY

Beg to invite attention to the

NEW STOCK OF STORES AND PROVISIONS.

Imported from the best Houses in perfectly fresh condition.
HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS of all Kinds.

WINES AND SPIRITS,
BEERS AND STOUTS,
of the approved Brands only.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Gutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

CYCLES! CYCLES! CYCLES!

WE have imported a large stock of high class BICYCLES manufactured by THE PALMER SHIPBUILDING AND IRON CO., LD., Jarrow on Tyne and THE ARAB CYCLE CO., of Birmingham.

The Palmer Cycles are of the highest class manufactured, capable of carrying heavy weight riders, and are fitted with Westwood Rims, Dunlop Welch Tropical Tyres, and Brook's Saddles, also latest impaoved Dustproof Pedals.—The Arab Cycles are good serviceable Machines at a cheaper rate, and are also fitted with Dunlop Tropical Tyres.

Nett cash prices as under :—

PALMER'S GENT'S Roadsters or Racers	Rs. 350
LADIES' with Gearcase	" 380
ARAB GENT'S Roadster or Racer	" 300
" LADIES' with Gearcase	" 320

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON,

W. CROWDER & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

RETAIL SUB AGENTS:
THE PALMER AND ARAB CYCLE AGENCY,
6, CHURCH GATE STREET,
AND
ASQUITH AND LORD,
APOLLO STREET.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.
"AULD SCOTTIE"

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.
ANALYTICAL RECORDS.
"AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.
(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 86·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100° C amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL,

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER
A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
Commencing at 6 P. M.
In which most of the Musical talent of Bombay are taking part, combined with the
BAND OF THE 2ND BATTALION MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.
ADMISSION Rs. 1. RESERVED SEATS Rs. 2.
Detailed Programmes may be had from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ltd., where also seats can be reserved.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. "MEDUSA," from KOBE, CHINA and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days from the date of arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.
EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING J. R. AND J. RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.

ON and from 15th November, 1897, the TRAIN SERVICE will be as follows: further particulars can be ascertained from Station Masters or the undersigned.

UP.	Mail.	Mixed.	Local.
Bhavnagar Terminus .....Dep.	8 48	21 0	15 8
Dhola Junction .....Arr.	10 15	23* 21	17 30
Do. .....Dep.	10 30	23 51	...
Wadhwan Junction .....Arr.	13 50	3 24	...
	Mail-Mixed.		
Porbandar .....Dep.	...	5 15	...
Dhoraji .....Dep.	...	—	4 4
Jetalsar Junction .....Arr.	...	11 4	5 12
Do. .....Dep.	5 32	11 35	...
Dhola Junction .....Arr.	10 10	17 19	...
Veraval .....Dep.	...	6 15	...
Junagad .....Arr.	...	9 46	...
Do. .....Dep.	4 30	10 1	...
Jetalsar Junction .....Arr.	5 17	11 6	...
Rajkot Junction .....Dep.	...	7 51	...
Jetalsar Junction .....Arr.	...	11 10	...
In force from 3rd November 1897 :—			
Jamnagar .....Dep.	...	11 22	...
Rajkot Junction .....Arr.	...	14 45	...

DOWN.	Mail.	Mixed.	Local.
Wadhwan Junction .....Dep.	14 15	24 0	...
Dhola Junction .....Arr.	17 38	5 26	...
Do. .....Dep.	17 48	5 57	10 44
Bhavnagar Terminus .....Arr.	19 16	8 25	13 6
	Mail-Mixed.		
Dhola Junction .....Dep.	18 0	5 55	...
Jetalsar Junction .....Arr.	22 39	11 28	...
Do. .....Dep.	...	11 58	22 59
Dhoraji .....Arr.	...	—	23 24
Porbandar .....Arr.	...	17 52	...
Jetalsar Junction .....Dep.	22 54	11 55	...
Junagad .....Arr.	23 44	12 53	...
Do. .....Dep.	...	13 17	...
Veraval .....Arr.	...	16 53	...
Jetalsar Junction .....Dep.	...	11 53	...
Rajkot Junction .....Arr.	...	15 4	...
In force from 3rd November, 1897 :—			
Rajkot Junction .....Dep	...	6 45	...
Jamnagar .....Arr.	...	10 3	...

CHAS. CARROLL, Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Bhavnagar Para, 30th October, 1897.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR STATIONERY AND PAPER REQUIRED FOR ONE YEAR OR FOR THREE YEARS, COMMENCING FROM 1st APRIL, 1898.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1897, Sealed Tenders for the supply of STATIONERY and PAPER required by the Company, for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere respectively.
2. Forms of Tenders, which provides 2 columns, one for quotations for the supply for one year and the other for three years, and giving full particulars of requirements and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 (two) for each form at either of which offices samples may be seen.
3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Stationery and Paper for B. B. and C. I. Railway and R. M. Railway," and must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees (1,000) one thousand in currency notes with each Tender. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway.
4. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted. He will also fix the period of the contract at one or three years.
5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Ag. Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th October, 1897.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE,
KASAULI, PUNJAB.
PRINCIPAL:
MR. H. J. FRASER-HARRIS, *late* Royal Artillery,
Some time Lecturer in Mathematics, French, Geography, Geometrical and Freehand Drawing, &c., at Messrs. WREN and GURNEY'S, London, W.
MATHEMATICAL MASTER, BLACKHEATH SCHOOL;
SENIOR MATHEMATICAL and SCIENCE MASTER, "ASHBURY," N. DEVON, and at ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, DARJEELING;
Assisted by—
Mr. A. CLIFTON CLAPIN, (B. A., Clare College, Cantab): Honours in Classical and Modern Languages Tripos; and
Mr. HAROLD J. SNAPE, (B. A., Christ's College, Cantab): Honours in Historical Tripos,
who will join him direct from England in February, 1898; and by a fuller staff of "Honours" Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge in the following year;
(MEDICAL OFFICER,—THE CIVIL SURGEON)
reads with pupils for all Public and Departmental Examinations, (e.g., CIVIL SERVICES, Woolwich, Sandhurst, Forests, Cooper's Hill, the Police, &c.,) either at Home or in India, and for the Universities.
To boys not reading for any special examination, a *thorough* General Education is given, as in an ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOL at Home.
Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium, &c.
Forms of application for admission and all other information may be obtained from the Principal till December 15th, at "Erindale," Mussoorie, N.-W. P., and after that date at Kasauli, Punjab.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, ARGUMENT STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO MILLOWNERS.
AUCTION SALE OF ALTOGETHER BRAND NEW SPINNING & PREPARATORY MACHINERY
Of the well-known Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, of Manchester At the Ahmedabad Vepar Cotejak Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., at Ahmedabad.
Under Instructions from Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Co. constituent Attorneys and Agents for Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, of Manchester, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Ahmedabad Vepar Cotejak Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., the mortgagors, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the mill premises of the above-mentioned Mill, at Ahmedabad, in one or more lots as may be found convenient, on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m.
A lot of quite brand new Spinning and Preparatory machinery consisting of about 10,000 spindles, 12 drawing frames, 4 slubbing frames, 6 intermediate frames, 12 roving frames, and 30 twist ring spinning frames and a lot of accessories.
The whole of the above 61 machines are made by the well-known Manufacturers Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, of Manchester.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will have to be paid on the lot being knocked down to the purchaser and the balance will be payable within three weeks from the date of sale.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, the Attorneys for the mortgagees, at the office in old Oriental Bank Buildings, or to Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Co., at the office, No. 10, Melowa Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
The property will be open for inspection from TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd November, 1897. Auctioneers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIABETES AND ACIDITY.
Cure in 48 hours! Price, each, Rs. 3 per Bottle.
THOUSANDS have been cured, some of whom had suffered more than twenty years. Apply to—
MANAGER, V. C. WORKS,
Ranaghat, Bengal.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company, 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 9th day of November, 1897, for the purpose of considering the following business, viz:—
1. To consider and adopt an agreement dated the 1st day of November 1897, made between the Company and the Sun Insurance Office, whereby subject to the approval of the shareholders the Company has agreed to transfer its existing business and connections and good-will to the Sun Insurance Office on the terms set out in the said agreement (copy of which can be seen at the office of the Company during office hours).
2. To place the Company in Voluntary liquidation.
3. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remunerations.—Dated this 1st day of November, 1897.
By Order of the Board,
W. R. RAE,
General Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT OIL.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 24th November, for the supply of COCOANUT OIL required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1898, estimated at 450 tons.
Tenders must be made on the Company's printed form, to be obtained from the office of the undersigned, where also the sample may be seen.
A deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security to accompany each tender.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th October, 1897.

NOTICES.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.
LOAN NOTIFICATION.
THE COMMISSIONERS of CALCUTTA are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 404 of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888, TO OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 20,00,000 (twenty-lakhs) on the security of the Rates, Taxes and Dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.
2. The Debentures will have a Currency of twenty-one years from the 1st February, 1893, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st February and 1st August of each year.
3. The Form of the Debentures will be that given in the Twelfth Schedule of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888.
4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for complete sums of Rs. 100.
5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above Loan of Rs. 20,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock p.m. of MONDAY, the 8th November, 1897.
6. Each Tender must be made out in the Form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and Superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1897-98."
7. Each Tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency Notes or Cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.
8. When a tender is accepted, the deposit, when made in Currency-Notes or Cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid.
9. The deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.
10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas: a tender in which the rate is not so specified will be rejected as null and void.
11. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.
12. The balance of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—

One-fourth	by the 22nd November, 1897.
Do.	by the 15th December, 1897.
Do.	by the 15th January, 1898.
Do.	by the 31st January, 1898.

Parties, whose tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.
13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 31st January, 1898.
14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate a pro rata allotment will be made if the tenders are accepted, but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.
15. A minimum having been previously fixed, tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 2.30 p.m., on MONDAY, the 8th November, 1897, at the Municipal Office.
W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Municipal Office, Calcutta, 22nd October, 1897.

FORM of APPLICATION for DEBENTURES.
I hereby Tender for Rs. of the Municipal four (4) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1897-98, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.
I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-Notes, or a Cheque for Rs.
Signed
Dated

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)
CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.
Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.
HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.
BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay
FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.
GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).
LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.
Agency of every description undertaken.
Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to
M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

PORBANDAR STATE, KATHIAWAR.
NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are invited for the work of constructing a Shutter Weir a Lock, Regulators and protective works in and near the River Bhadar; Dredging the River bed and Excavating Drainage Channels.
The cost of the works which will probably be executed at present, will probably amount to Three Lakhs of Rupees.
Plans, Specifications and estimate may be inspected at the office of the undersigned, and Form of Tender obtained, on and after MONDAY, the 1st November, during office hours.
Contractors should give undersigned previous notice of their intention to visit the site of the works.
Tenders will be received at noon on MONDAY, the 22nd November next.
It must be clearly understood by Tenderers that the Administrator, Porbandar State, is not bound to accept the lowest Tender or any Tender.
J. J. B. BENSON, A.M. I.C.E.,
State Engineer.
Porbandar, 15th October, 1897.

WANTED.
WANTED, a GRADUATE, for Vazir's Office, with good hand and certificate of character. Salary Rs. one hundred, with free quarters. Apply to the Undersigned.
KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State, Sind.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission	
on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt...	6 8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No noise, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUËT & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, an I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of grat benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh
L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS' HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.
WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	30	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.
SPECIAL.
"Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Solar type with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.
OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.
Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.
BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
HAUTE NOUVEAUTE DE PARIS,
LADIES' WHITE BLACK AND COLORED FANCY STRAW HATS & TOQUES
NOW BEING SHOWN.
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL under the NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.
If the POLICY be effected now it will participate in the PROFITS for the past 3 years.
THE FUNDS have more than Doubled during 5 years and now exceed
Rs. 1,17,00,000.
As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptional Benefits.
Economy, Moderate Premiums, Immediate Settlement of Claims, Liberal Surrender Values and unquestionable Security being the principal Features of the Oriental
Particulars and Forms may be obtained from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.
This Company has now COMMENCED BUSINESS and is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on the most favourable terms.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1896.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.
PREMIUMS MODERATE, CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay.
THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 8 MILLIONS, STERLING.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.
The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.
A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.
Rs. 5 000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.
THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates:—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.
Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
BOMBAY.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.
C. MACDONALD & Co, Agents In Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sir Jar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Frcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Frcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
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G. TROST,
Manager.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
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are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
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Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 5 per cent.
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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230
NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,50,000 on payment of the next Call.
LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.
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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th July, 1897.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
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LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
ank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,345
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	130
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,05,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	5
National Bank Indiafa	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	3
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	20
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	175xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	200	200	200	dvd Rs25	225
Colaba	500	1,380	1,380	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	100	8,500	500	25+80	1,000
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Higgoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khanguam	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadabad Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	7½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	375
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	250
New Beraz	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs45	525xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16	145xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	75	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	2,100
Stud	400	2,000	750	50	505
Surrah Woollen Mills	250	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Utkarsh	...	100	10	dvd Rs6½	4,130
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES					
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	900	Half yearly Nil.	750
Alliance	4,500	1,100	all	...	540
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,030
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	3 per ct.	80
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.6	775
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	800
Bombay National Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	2,000	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.5	74
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,635xd
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	785
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Gonnanghi Mills	800	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	680
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,00	dv. Rs.20	540
Cowasjee Dinshaw Mill	300	1,00	1,00	dvd Rs.40	675
David Mill	1,400	50.	500	dvd Rs.40	512½
Ghalla Ginning and Pressing					
ICo., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Ishan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd Rs 35	590
Franjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.30	575
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	655
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullooghs	1,500	500	500	25	720
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	505
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
India-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	655
Jeffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jehangir Manoorering Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.74	230
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khatau Makanjee Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	755xd
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	220xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,400
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (sub burgal	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,480
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	122½
Moraji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,150
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	230
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs2.	340
Presidency Mills, Co. Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs8	845
Rhon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1,215
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	950
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,050
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	840
Southern Mills	1,000	500	500	15	20
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.30	3.0
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	660
Swoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Vaishnaker Lukhmidhanker Co. Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	760
Wadhwan City Gining Pressing & Manufacturing Co, Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	270
Walla Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	—
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs16	125
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	90
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badhart Pile	5,000	100	100	12	144
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,600	300	6,700
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,675
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 9	55
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	222½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee & Reversionary Ship Asan	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	345
Karachee Landing	500	500	30	30	181
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	168
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	14
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	80
Pare Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	437xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,04
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	158
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	28 xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-13
China Leaf	"	24-11 Nomi.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-10
Do. do. new	"	24-8
Australian, bar Gold	"	24-11
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-9
Sovereigns	"	15-8-6
Do. Dragoons	"	15-8
Bar silver 17	"	73 4
Do. 17½	"	73-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 5h. 26m. High water, 5-15m., 5-42a. Low water, 0-9a., 11-30a.

Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.

Promenade Concert, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, at 5 o'clock, this evening.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Daily average attendance, 143; admissions, 1,740; and prevailing diseases fevers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Akbar and Clydesdale entered, and the steamer Henry Bolckow left the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Carthage entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Medusa yesterday; the steamer Imperator left it on Sunday.

A MAHOMEDAN FEAST.—The annual "Moulad" ceremony will be held at the Mahim Durgah, at 9 p.m., to-morrow (Wednesday), to be followed on the following day by the charity dinner given to the poor by the executors of the late Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur.

POONA INVALIDS.—We are glad to hear that Surgeon-Captain Vickers, who was down with an attack of enteric, is now convalescent.—Lieutenant Gilbert Griffiths, of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, who was discharged cured of the plague a week ago, has sailed for England on two months' leave.

THE COWASJI DINSHAW LIBRARY.—We are requested by the honorary secretary of the Cowasji Dinshaw Library and Reading Room to publish the following:—Messrs. K. N. Kabraji and J. M. Antia have been appointed as members of the managing committee, vice Messrs. Bomanji P. Master and Sorabji K. Patuck, deceased; and Mr. Pestonji D Panday, in place of Mr. D. E. Wacha, resigned.

THE GAEKAWRI PRINCES.—Among the passengers who arrived by s. s. Carthage were three Gaekawari Princes and their attendants On the vessel taking up its berth, Rao Bahadurs the Dewan and Pitale, who had come from Baroda, met the Princes on board. After a few minutes' conversation, they all proceeded to Malabar Hill, and left the same night, by the Ahmedabad mail, for Baroda.

MR. K. R. CAMA'S LECTURE.—The first lecture of the season under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali will be delivered in Gujerati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 5-30, this evening, by Mr. K. R. Cama, the president of the society. The topic selected for the evening is Diwali, Luni-solar year, the Samrat era and intercalary months." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

DANGER OF JUMPING OUT OF A TRAM CAR IN MOTION.—Gopal Mahadeo, a Hindu lad, aged fourteen years, residing at Lohar Chawl, was, on Sunday afternoon, travelling in tram car No. 170 between the Byculla Bridge and the J. J. Hospital, when in attempting to jump out of the car to catch his ticket which had flown out of his hand, he accidentally fell down and sustained a contused wound about half-an-inch long to the left side of his head, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	City S'ghts
Mazarka	ucerne
Sasetto	Tu Gaisha
Valse	Escana
Selection	The Shop Girl
Galop	The Cyclists

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DAMAUN NOTES.—From house-to-house inquiries carefully made and from reports of men stationed by Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwala's orders at the cremation and burial grounds, and other reliable sources, it has now been ascertained that the total mortality during the time bubonic plague existed in Lower Damaun, i.e., from March to 31st July last, was 2,352, being Hindus of all castes 1,983, Mahomedans including Khojahs and Borahs 449, Christians 34, and Parsees 6. There has been no case of plague since 31st July, nor has there been any case of cholera at and around Lower Damaun, though to-day it is stated that during the last three days there have been a few cases of cholera at Khali Kachegam, three miles from Lower Damaun.

THE PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL CLUB.—The Pathare Prabhu Social Club, at their annual Diwali gathering, held on the 31st ult., distributed prizes in the shape of cards of merits to the students of their community who had last year successfully passed the University and other examinations. Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, solicitor, as president of the club, distributed the prizes in the presence of R. B. Dhakjee Kashinathji, R.B. Gajanan Bapujee Kothare, and about three hundred members of the club. He made an interesting speech, reviewing the work done by the club during its nine years' existence, and the encouragement it had hitherto given to the members of the Pathare Prabhu community by means of prizes and lectures. He exhorted the prize-winners to maintain steady progress in their curriculum and entitle themselves to receive more of the club prizes next year. The young recipients of the prizes seemed to be much delighted, and through their spokesman thanked the club for their prizes, and assured it that next year they would make a decided progress in their studies, successfully pass their respective examination, and appear before it to claim their prizes.

NOTES FROM RATNAGIRI.—Our Ratnagiri correspondent writes:—The monsoon rainfall has been abundant throughout the whole of the district of Ratnagiri, and the outturn of the rice crops will not, it is estimated, be less than fourteen annas. Dr. Colthe, the Civil Surgeon, left us the other day for Bombay on transfer. He had been here for two or three years. Those who knew him best liked him most, because he worked heart and soul in the interests of his patients. The administration of this district is, at present, almost entirely in the hands of native officers, and it is a matter for great satisfaction to note that it is carried on most efficiently.—Passengers coming to, and going from, here had to suffer great hardships in various ways in embarking upon and disembarking from board the steamers belonging to Messrs. Shepherd & Co., before the present agent took charge of their affairs here. This young Parsi gentleman has, be it said to his credit, succeeded in remedying the evil completely. He is ever ready and willing to make himself useful to all classes of passengers coming to this station, consistent with the interests of his masters. This has made him highly popular amongst the people of the town.

SUICIDE OF A DRUNKARD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Aba Rama, a Hindu shoemaker, aged twenty-five years, residing with his wife at Duncan Road. The deceased was an habitual drunkard and spent all his earnings in drink. About 6 o'clock, on Sunday morning, his brother, who resided with him, asked him to pay his share of the rent, which was in arrear for two months. Deceased pleaded his inability to do so and they had a quarrel. About 4 p.m. the same day Aba took some money belonging to his brother from a shelf and was leaving the house with it, when his brother stopped him and an altercation ensued between them, when deceased threw down two rupees on the ground and went away, taking with him Re. 1-8. About 7 p.m., he returned home, bringing with him some sweetmeats, which he gave to his children, and then left the house again, without saying anything. Since then he had not been seen alive. At 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, a lance naik, while going on his usual rounds, saw deceased lying unconscious on the varandah of a house at Bapty Road. The policeman placed him in a victoria and took him to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He died in the hospital a couple of hours after admission. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

CAUTION TO OFFICE PEONS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Superintendent Holdway and Inspector Wilkins charged a peon, named Govind Chandoji, in the employ of Messrs. Vincent and Co., newspaper agents in Apollo Street, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of three copies of the *Times of India* newspaper entrusted to him to post on the 29th ult. to certain subscribers up-country. It appears that of late numerous complaints from subscribers up-country had been received by Messrs. Vincent and Co., stating that sometimes they received their papers and sometimes they did not. On Friday last, 29th ult., accused was seen under the staircase of the General Post Office near a waste paper basket tearing off wrappers from newspapers and mixing them with other waste papers. As soon as the accused saw he had been detected he ran away. He was pursued, but not caught. On the paper basket being examined, it was found to contain three wrappers of Messrs. Vincent and Co., two with the postage stamps removed, and one unremoved, addressed to people up-country. The matter was reported to the Superintendent of Police, A Division, who, together with Inspector Wilkins, succeeded in finding the accused and tracing the papers to persons (subscribers) residing in Bombay, who had also missed their papers previously. The object of the accused was to appease them so that they should not report the matter to the agents, Messrs. Vincent and Co. The magistrate, after hearing the evidence, convicted and sentenced the accused to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S., arrived here on Friday last and received charge of the office of the Collector and District Magistrate from Mr. C. W. Hudson, First Assistant Collector, Thana. Mr. J. F. Gonsalves, L. M., Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Medical Dispensary, Bandora, in Thana Collectorate, has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri.—The number of students sent up for the ensuing Matriculation examination from the local High School does not exceed seventeen, though the class consists of more than thirty-five boys.—Thana has now been preserved from the scourge of the bubonic plague. Persons coming into Thana from the plague-infected towns of the Deccan and Gujerat are being detained under observation at quarantine camps (Jagannath Damaji's garden at Ghantali), for ten days. The Municipal Nakedars are drawing a cordon round the native town.—Several cases have been tried by Mr. W. C. Shepherd, First Class Magistrate at Kalyan, lately, and the accused have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act III. of 1897, for concealing plague cases in their houses and also not lime-washing the premises when they were ordered by the Plague authority to do so.—A Native Christian of Khatarwada, employed at Mazagon Dockyard, was arrested by the Railway police in Bombay last week for travelling without a ticket from Mazagon to Masjid station. The man holds a third-class pass for three months from Thana to Mazagon only. He is released on bail at present.—A Maratha woman, named Bnaghi, who was employed by the father of Mokhada Mamlatdar, fell into a well accidentally and was drowned while she was drawing water in Kotlad's chawl on Friday last.—Mr. Kasam Ali Khan Deshevi alias Lala Mian, Police Inspector, who died of plague at the Kasik Road station last week, was the grandson of Subedar-Major Seekunder Khan, belonging to the Bombay Sappers and Miners, and was the oldest resident of Thana possessing landed properties in the district. The Subedar-Major served in the first Afghan war and fought against Amir Dost Mohamed Khan, for which he received a medal and clasp. He also served in the battle of Kirkee (Poona) and Mianee and Hyderabad Sciud, receiving decorations. He was the recipient of the First Class Order of British India Sirdar Bahadoor) for his long and meritorious services under the Honourable East India Company. Mr. Cassum Khan Dehelvi was hale and hearty when he left Nassik, and his sudden death at the age of 47 years has come as a surprise to most of his friends and admirers. He took great interest in the discharge of his onerous duty as a police officer and an able detective. He was, it is said, to be recommended for the title of Khan Bahadur for his faithful service to Government. Mr. Dehelvi had an attack of slight fever at Egatpuri, where he was deputed on special duty in connection with the bubonic plague, and he died on his way back to Nassik. His loss will be deplored by a large circle of friends. He leaves behind him four sons (the elder one employed as a head constable in the Nassik District Police), three daughters, and a widow to mourn his untimely death.

MORE AGGRAVATED FORM OF PLAGUE IN POONA AND SURAT.—The *Indian Spectator* says:—Why is it, one is tempted to ask, that the plague has, in this its second year's experience in which it should be milder, taken a decidedly more aggravated form in Poona and Surat? The reasons should not be difficult to discover, provided we accept the theory that uncommon accumulation of filth of the worst kind, especially so when it lies underground, where the grand disinfecting agencies of Nature—the winds and the rays of the sun—fail to reach it, gives the most favourable conditions for the development and preservation of plague bacilli, whatever the causes of their first advent may be. Both Surat and Poona take the palm in the kind of dirtiness which we are referring to. At Surat there is the pit system, whereby all sorts of filth and rubbish and greater matters excreta included, are allowed to sink underground and accumulate there from generation to generation. Side by side with these underground repositories of dirt of all kinds are the wells which supply the drinking water to the population which has to live in an atmosphere contaminated by the noxious gases that must be emanating from the pits and cesspools in the surrounding land. At Poona, we have not got the pit system. But there is miscief underground all the same. The city has got underground drains built by the Peishwas, and practically uncleansed and unrepaired since then. The Khadakwasla water-works have given the city a canal enriching it and a water-supply which is more than copious. Necessarily, there is a great quantity of wastage water, which is presumed to flow away by the Peishwa's old gutters, but which cannot do so as the gutters are choked, and consequ tly sinks underground, breeding malaria, cold, and a number of other diseases which were formerly unknown in Poona. But a generation back Poona had some ten degrees higher temperature than at present, and there is not a well the waters of which have not during this period become sweeter and risen up high several feet. All this points out that in Poona, too, filth and gutter water are going down, sinking in the soil, and thus creating an excellent breeding and preserving ground for the poisons of epidemics as such. Cholera is almost endemic in Poona, and there are reasons to fear—fear which the present recrudescences of the plague in an aggravated form seems to confirm—that the plague, too, might become endemic in that city. At Poona, again, there is an ugly custom of having latrines in front of the houses—as parts of them—often below the hall!

SUIT TO RECOVER FREIGHT CHARGES

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

EBRAHIM NOORDEEN AND CO. *vs* SOOLEYMAN HAJI HOOSEIN.

MR. NUSSERWANJI NOWROJI, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Sorabji Billimoria represented the defendant.

The plaintiffs who are merchants sought to recover from the defendant, the sum of Rs. 595, being the balance due at the foot of an account for moneys paid by the plaintiffs in August, 1896, at the request of the defendant to the P. and O. Company for freight to carry 5,000 baskets of onions, belonging to defendants, to Singapore and Hongkong after giving credits to the defendant for Rs. 1,190, the sole proceeds realised by the sale of 4,000 baskets by the plaintiff's firm at Hongkong. The plaintiffs having no branch firm as Singapore, the order to ship 1,000 baskets of onions, was, at the special desire of the defendant, transferred to Abdul Kadar Hussanally, who paid his proportion of freight, viz., Rs. 375, to the plaintiff's, under instructions of the defendant.

Mr. Billimoria, on behalf of the defendant, contended that the defendant had paid moneys, Rs. 2,125, for freight, to the plaintiffs, and therefore, was entitled to recover from the plaintiffs the amount of the sale proceeds of his onions admittedly received by them. To recover the amount of the sale proceeds, viz., Rs. 1,190, and interest Rs. 100, the defendant had instituted a cross suit to the plaintiffs' claim. The question for the court to decide was whether the defendant's cross suit had paid Rs. 2,125 to the plaintiffs for freight.

Evidence was then gone into and books of accounts were produced before the court, as also the correspondence that had passed between the parties.

The Chief Judge, in giving the decision, said that the defendant had entirely failed to prove that he had paid to the plaintiffs Rs. 2,125. His Honour remarked that the evidence given by the defendant's witness, Ahmed Sahib, was worthless, while the evidence produced on behalf of the plaintiffs, as also their books, was reliable. The court, therefore, passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 595 with courts' costs and certified Rs. 51 as the professional costs of the plaintiffs pleader. The cross suit was ordered to be dismissed.

THE TROOPSHIP DILWARA.

THE troops expected to arrive here by the hired Transport Dilwara on Friday next, are as under, and will, on arrival, be distributed as follows:—For Madras Command—5 officers, 3 ladies and 1 child, 81 non-commissioned officers and men, 13 women, and 17 children. For Bengal Command—5 officers, 1 lady, 79 non-commissioned officers and men, 8 women and 11 children. For Punjab Command—9 officers, 1 lady, 385 non-commissioned officers and men, 5 women and 3 children. For Various Corps—33 officers, 6 ladies, 6 warrant officers, 602 non-commissioned officers and men, 40 women and 37 children.

The troops will be landed in the Sassoon Dock, and conveyed in three troop trains to Deolali and Poona as follows:—The first train to Deolali, starting at 6-5 p.m., with 10 officers, 336 men, 22 women and 21 children, and 20 followers of the 1st R. W. Surrey Regiment, 1st Somerset L.I., 2nd K. O. Scottish Borderers, 1st Gordon Highlanders, and all families, proceeding via Deolali. The second train to Deolali starting at 6-55 p.m., with 14 officers, 448 men, and 20 followers of the 52nd Field Battery, R.A., and drafts. The third train to Poona starting at 7-20 p.m. with 10 officers, 199 men and 20 followers of the J. Battery, R.H.A., and drafts.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 1st November 1897.

1. There will be drill for recruits daily at the Riding School, commencing at 7 a.m. punctually.

2. There will be drill for all members at the Riding School, on Tuesday the 2nd, and Thursday the 4th November, at 7 a.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

SKINNY MEN and WEAK WOMEN! Don't despair! PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA is far far the best Tonic for you. Is incomparable, peerless, and unrivalled invigorator of Health, Strength and Vigour of Mind and Body. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay;

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B. B. AND C. I. TOURIST GUIDE.

THE Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company have published a revised edition of their Tourist Guide. It gives a succinct and intelligent account of the principal places of interest in that part of India served by the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the lines in connection therewith, the Rajputana-Malwa, the Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, the Godra-Ruttam, and the Cawnpore-Achnera Railways. A short history of the chief events and remarkable rulers of the States through which the railways run occupies the first few pages of the book, with illustrations of the temples, tombs, palaces and other places of interest in the provinces, as well as some remarks on the present people, the climate of the country, and its natural features. Then follows an excellent Itinerary telling all about the principal towns and places worthy of a visit on the road from Bombay to Peshawar. The photographs by Raja Deen Dayal include the Jumma Musjid, the Kutub, the Tower of Victory, Chitorgarh, Dilwara Temple, Mount Abu, the Water Palace, Udaipur, the Kashmir Gate, Agra Fort, the Galta Pass, Jeypore, and many other remarkable spots. A fine map folded in its pocket and an index make up this guide a comprehensive and handy *vade mecum* for the traveller in India, who finds himself too often wandering wide of any landmark and surprised that the wonders of which he has heard before he came to India do not rise up of themselves on the beaten track. With this book in his hand he can feel sure of knowing where to turn for the next point of interest and for all the necessary information about it. The Guide, which costs only one rupee, is being distributed to the principal hotels and steamship companies for the information of the travelling public. It can be had from Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s book stalls, from Messrs. Thacker and Co., Messrs. Combridge and Co., and at all Railway Bookstalls.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many complaints have been made as to the great inconvenience and disappointment caused to the local third class passengers booked from the Church Gate Station in the 6-5 and 6-35 p.m. (Bombay time) trains. Usually the passengers in these trains are office employes and young school boys, who after being first thronged in the whole day flock in a mass towards the station to reach their respective destinations. In both these trains, upwards of one thousand passengers are booked, and the result is that they are crushed and crowded in every compartment. Many a time, I have witnessed 18 to 20 passengers in each compartment, only 10 or 12 of them sitting in it, while the rest have to keep standing till the train reaches Churney Road or Grant Road stations. Totally exhausted from their work during the day it is quite intolerable that these passengers should be kept thus standing. In order that this inconvenience may be removed and at the same time the Railway authorities may not have any more trouble, I would suggest that they should add two or three more carriages to the aforesaid trains, and this suggestion, if carried out, will satisfy a long felt want and will silence complaints.—Yours, &c.,

NOV. 1. A PASSENGER.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that there is a strong belief that there will be a recrudescence of plague in Bombay, though not of so bad a type as it was last year, and since it has broken out in almost all the chief cities of this Presidency, I naturally feel anxious to know what is our eminent bacteriologist, Professor Haffkine doing? Is he working in his laboratory and what progress has he made in his Curative Serum? Why is his process of inoculation by the prophylactic lymph which has proved beyond doubt a success everywhere, not resorted to? Is there any doubt about its efficacy, and if not, why is it not sent to plague-stricken places, such as Karad, Poona, Surat, Sholapur, &c., where the plague is at present at its zenith.—Yours, &c.,

F. H.

DISTURBANCE AT MYINGYAN.

THE town of Myingyan has been conjured out of its usual sleepiness by events which bid fair to give a lot of trouble in the near future. For some time past a row has been going on between two great rival factions with reference to a certain hpoongyi and his kyaung. At the head of the min rity was Oo Yo, the largest broker and trader in Myingyan, and the man with the greatest influence. He is also a man who is very fond of racing, and is well-known among the racing community.

The quarrel waxed very bitter, and cases had been filed in Court about it, when in the early morning of Saturday, the 9th October, at about 4 o'clock, as Oo Yo was on his way to the Pagoda to make the usual offerings on a Festival day, he was attacked from behind and his head broken with a dah. He now lies in a hopeless state with the base of his skull fractured but is not yet dead.

The perpetrators of the deed are known, but have not arrested yet, presumably because the case is still under investigation.

But the chief trouble remains to be told. In consequence of this faction quarrel, which culminated in a murderous assault, the Deputy Commissioner determined to take strong measures. The head hpoongyi in Myingyan, the Sawdaw Gyee Oo Way, and numerous others, traders, &c., have been placed upon security to keep the peace. The reason why this step was resorted to, to the hpoongyan, is because it was stated that the people who attacked Oo Yo were seen to come out of his kyaung. But, whatever the reason, the step has caused the most intense excitement, not only among the hpoongyis but among all the people. All the hpoongyis from the whole district have come in to Myingyan and are holding a great conference, the result of which will no doubt be seen hereafter. It seems probable that the course adopted will be to petition the Lieutenant-Governor on this subject.

If, as seems probable, there were good grounds for placing the Sawdaw Gyee on security, it is to be hoped that the hpoongyi deputation will be treated to a little plain speaking, as this is not the time for passing over such things quietly.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

THE RAWALPINDI BRIBERY CASE.

IN the Rawalpindi bribery case the final appeals were heard on Friday, at the Chief Court at Lahore, before Sir Charles Roe and Mr. Justice Stodgen. It will be remembered that Malik Ahmed Khan, a first-class Magistrate, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment on two charges of bribery and corruption, and his clerk, Kalu Shah, to one year's imprisonment. Upon an appeal, Mr. Dawes, the Sessions Judge of Rawalpindi, reduced the sentence to three months' simple imprisonment in regard to one case only, and acquitted the accused in regard to the second case. After a long argument from Mr. Grey, barrister, who appeared for the Malik, Mr. Parker, Legal Remembrancer, intimated that in the event of the Court dismissing the accused's applications and maintaining the sentence passed, he was instructed not to press the Crown appeal, and applications, as the Crown had no desire to urge the case too severely against the individuals concerned, though it did desire to controvert the views of the Sessions Judge in regard to the question of punishment. The Court did not call upon Mr. Parker, but proceeded to announce its decision. The applications for revision were dismissed, and the sentence already passed was upheld. As to the chief points raised in the case the learned Chief Judge said there had been valid and adequate sanction for the prosecution; that the two accused had been properly tried together; that the statement made by the Malik to Mr. Rotton was not a confession; that Mr. Rotton's statement was admissible in evidence;

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 4 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements admitted under this Scale.

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Though LOW PRICED these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos. Is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Alliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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CHUBB'S SAFES AND CHUBB, LOCKS
DAILY PRESERVE CRORES OF RUPEES
There is not a single instance of
LOSS BY FIRE OR BURGLARS
FROM A
CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF AND THIEF-RESISTING SAFE.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
BOMBAY AGENT,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

HEILGERS' COALS.
WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and/or SELL first class BENGAL COALS ow extensively known as:—
HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.
For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
41, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of Wm. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1, Postage half-anna.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1.

No telegrams through Reuter, calling for notice in this column, have come to hand since those chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	8,17,434
" " Branches ...	Inc.	"	4,89,697
Other " ...	Inc.	"	9,11,354
Government Securities ...	Dec.	"	1,29,530
Other authorised " ...	unchanged.		
Loans ...	Dec.	"	48,901
Bills Discounted and Purchased,...	Dec.	"	2,05,797
Balances with other Banks ...	Dec.	"	17,021
Cash...	Inc.	"	34,54,775

The Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank, issued to-day, covers only three days of last week, owing to the closing of the Bank for the "Dewali" holidays; and in the curtailed period under notice there has again been but comparatively little change in the figures, which make up the Return; those, in every item which goes to show the position of the trade demand, for Money disclosing a diminution in that direction the aggregate decrease, made up of some falling off in Loans and Bills discounted, and a material accession to Private Deposits, being some 11¼ lakhs, as against an increase of about 66 lakhs in the week preceding. In Government Deposits at the Bank's Head Office and Branches there was a total addition of 13 lakhs; the Cash Balance showing an increase of 34¼ lakhs, compared with a falling off of over 6 lakhs in the previous week.

COTTON.—In sympathy with the advices from the ruling markets for this staple, our market to-day has been dull; business has again been upon a small scale, and prices generally have ruled Rs. 2 per candy lower, "Good" Broach, for March delivery, having been quoted at Rs. 178; and "Fully Good" Bengal, at Rs. 136, for January. Exporters have taken 500 bales of ready old Bengals, at 145-7; while the Mills are reported to have contracted for 800 "Fine" Broach, for February-March delivery, at 179; and to have bought, of ready old stuff, 300 old Jugaum, at Rs. 143-7; 100 Kamptee Ginned, at Rs. 150; 100 Ujain, at Rs. 152; and 100 Khundwa, at Rs 150 per candy.

According to the telegraphic official weather reports received this morning, seasonable weather for the growing crop continued to prevail over the whole of the Cotton area. Picking was going on in some districts of the Bengal circle; and Arrivals were increasing at Moltan. At Oomrawattee and Khang, Cotton-picking had commenced, and in the other districts of the Oomra circle the plants were showing bolls, rapidly ripening. Throughout the Dhollera circle the crop was flourishing, and at Veerumgaum and Wadwan the plants were in flower.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are neglected by shippers and both markets are generally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were has follows:—

Cotton ...	788 bales.
Wheat ...	8,854 cwts.
Linseed ...	046 "
Rapeseed ...	2,054 "
Gingellyseed ...	1,334 "
Castorseed ...	1,043 "
Rice ...	5,743 "

FREIGHTS.—The market remains steady, but there has been no important business passing today. December shipment has been done at 14s. 6d. per ton. For future shipment 15s. 6d. is asked for April-May. Current quotations are now 14s. 6d. to 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 11-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Speculators sold a considerable amount, but there has not been much demand for Bank Paper. Merchants' Bills are still scarce. The market closed rather easier, but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 3 21-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic ...	1s. 3 21-32d.	"
" 3 ms' sight ...	1s. 3 22-32d.	"
Credits " ...	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Francs " ...	1/66 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day, and rates have advanced 3-16 to 1-4 per cent. for 3 1-2 per Cents, say to 97 1-4 both for Money and Account; the other denomination having been quoted at 92, nominal.

SHARES.—Little or nothing has been doing in this market to-day, and the only change in prices reported is an advance of Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit Mill.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 30.

The Manchester Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownagar ... 3

The Liverpool Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols ...	111 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes ...	103¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ...	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper ...	63
Bar Silver ...	27½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, OCT. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 30.

The Hall Line steamer Ruffordhall left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, OCT. 31.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Ganges arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, Nov. 1.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Rosetta arrived here yesterday evening.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE Bombay Persia S. N. Co's. s s Mohammadi, 1,257 tons, Captain A. Erikson will sail to-day for Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Locksley Hall, 2,522 tons, Captain T Collin, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo Mr and Mrs Johnson and 5 children as passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Medusa, 1,712 tons, Captain A Androvich, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Kobe (31st August) via Rangoon and Colombo with a general cargo and Dr Miller as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 732 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Carden and child, Miss Calthrop, Mr Fuddoo Valley Remoo, Mr H Todman, and 65 deck.

THE German East Africa Line s s Setos, 1,152 tons, Captain F. Jacobs, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Miss Blythe, Dr. Pereira and boy, Mr. Noorbhoy Esmaljee and boy, Dr. L. A. Andrade, 44 natives and 150 deck.

THE s s Clydesdale, 2,295 tons, Captain G Sharp, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from London (30th September) via Karachi, brought a general cargo and Captain and Mrs Schneider as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Medusa s ...	Androvich ...	Kobe, Aug 31.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperator s ...	Nicolich ...	Trieste, &c.
	Amber s ...	Gibson ...	Aden.
	Lookaley Hall s ...	Collin ...	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Dumra, Russell, for Karachi, &c.
" Setos, Jacobs, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Mohammadi, Erikson, for Jeddah, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Carthaga, for Aden.
" Medusa, for China,

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 31st October, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ...	inches 29·946
Temperature of the Air ...	degrees 82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	73·5
Dew Point ...	69·9
Relative humidity of Air ...	0·685
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...	degrees 89·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m) ...	74·7
General Directions of wind ...	E. ENE. NW. N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ...	miles 245

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

PICTURESQUE INDIA.

A Series of Articles by
The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
Bart., G.C.S.I., &c.,
Will shortly appear in the Columns of the
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

1. THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—Its Picturesqueness. Its Population.
2. THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—The Tribes. The Disturbing Element.
3. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—I. The Men.
4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer.
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

For dates see future advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAY—October 26, at Lucknow, the wife of Percy Gray, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
MALLITTE—October 8, at Meerut, the wife of G. E. Mallitte, of a son.
NOLAN—October 27, at Beechwood, Darjeeling, the wife of Philip Nolan, I. C. S., of a son.
RADICE—October 24, at Nasirabad, the wife of E. H. Radice I.C.S., of a daughter.
TREMENHEERE—October 27, at Bangalore, the wife of S. W. Tremenheere, Salt, Abkari and Customs Revenue, of a daughter.
WEATHERLY—October 27, at Hillside, Kurseong, the wife of Arthur J. Weatherly, Civil Medical Office, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—SHARMAN—October 14, at the Station Church, Bhamo, by the Rev. J. P. Dyer, M.A., Cuthbert William Berry Anderson, Burma Forest Service, to Grace Annie (Daisy), second daughter of H. Sharman, Esq., Chitogarh, Rajputana.
HOECK—DOVEY—October 27, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. B. Hyde, Ludwig Hermann Wilhelm Hoeck, of Ems, Germany, to Jessie Mary Anne Dovey, eldest daughter of George Dovey, of London.
RUSSELL—CUMMINS—October 23, at Ambagarh, by the Rev. J. A. F. Warren, William Kelson Russell, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, youngest son of Captain Thomas Russell, of Beridin, Beaminster, Dorset, to Emily Rose, daughter of Marshall Cummins, Co. Cork.

DEATHS.

FITZ GERALD—October 21, at Kapurthala, Punjab, very suddenly, Mary Eilen Fitz Gerald, daughter of the late Captain and Mrs. O. Fitz Gerald.
GARDENER—October 14, at Lucknow, from failure of the heart's action, David Thompson Gardener, aged 67 years 9 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1897.

WE published yesterday the letters in which the Port Trust and the Chamber of Commerce have given their opinion on the scheme—made public on the 28th of September—for extensive sanitary improvements in the City of Bombay. These important proposals, it will be remembered, were embodied in a letter of that date to the President of the Municipal Corporation. As they were fully described in the Press at the time, it is not necessary now to dwell upon them in any detail. The Secretary to Government drew attention to the desirability of receiving without any unnecessary delay the opinion of the Corporation on the scheme with any suggestions which that body might wish to make. Seeing that so much depends on the rehabilitation of the City in a sanitary sense after the visitation of plague, and that measures for the removal of slums, the prevention of overcrowding, and the rehousing of the poorer classes are urgently required as the most effectual means of averting or mitigating future epidemics, it is obviously to the interests of the City that the necessary machinery should be supplied, and the necessary steps taken for the furtherance of those objects with the least possible delay. It is to be regretted that the reply of the Corporation has not yet been forthcoming. A Committee was appointed to ask for further information on questions of detail, and the information has, we understand, been very fully supplied. So far as the public are aware, the Committee has not submitted any report to the Corporation, and that body has certainly not considered the proposals, or formulated any reply, or made any suggestions to Government. The whole of October is passed, and we are now in the first week of November. In another fortnight the Government of India, to whom the measures will have to be submitted for sanction in their final form, will leave Simla. The reassembling of the Supreme Government in Calcutta for the transaction of business cannot be looked for before December, a month considerably shortened for all practical purposes by Christmas and its attendant holidays. It is clear then that if the necessary legislation is to be put in train during the present year, the final proposals must be submitted to the Government of India before the Viceroy and members of Council leave Simla. Municipal Committees are not famous for prompt despatch of business. Two years are not considered an unconscionable time when details have to be debated by men who are not familiar with the matter in hand. If the opinion of the Corporation is to be placed before Government, it will be necessary to hasten the pace. Otherwise the Government will have to proceed with the important matter forthwith and take the views of the Municipality into consideration during the committee stage of the Improvement Bill.

Fortunately, the Government is not left in the dark as to the opinion of important representative bodies on the proposals. The Chamber of Commerce, which was first taken into the confidence of Lord Sandhurst as to the intentions of Government to make Bombay healthy as well as beautiful, lost no time in considering the scheme. On the fourth October, just one week after the Government proposals had been laid before the Chamber, with a request for its views and suggestions, the Secretary, Mr. John Marshall, was able to reply that the proposals met with the unanimous approval of that body. The Chamber are agreed as to the absolute necessity, in the interests of the City, of "expeditious measures on a comprehensive scale" being undertaken for its sanitary improvement and expansion. They approve of a Trust as the best body for working and developing the scheme, and express the hope that the composition of the Board will be such as to embrace the best available talent and command the full confidence of the public. The Committee of the Chamber gave expression to the opinion in which the public generally undoubtedly concur that the inhabitants of Bombay, and all those interested in its fame and prosperity owe a debt of gratitude to the Governor and the Government for having put the proposals in such a practical form, and for the liberal terms under which they propose to hand over to the Improvement Trust, for the benefit of the City, Government lands and reclamations of great value. The Port Trust, on October 12, passed a resolution approving of the scheme, and expressing the appreciation of the Board of the material concessions that Government are prepared to make to the Improvement Trust, in the general interest. The Port Trustees speaking with exceptional knowledge of the real nature of the important work to be done, cordially approve of the proposal to create an independent Board to carry out the improvements. The covering letter of the Secretary to the Port Trust sets forth the views and suggestions of the Board, asked for by Government at some length. The Trustees at the outset state emphatically that the events of the past year have convinced them of the pressing need for the action Government propose to take. They have a twofold interest in the city, as landlords of large and valuable estates, and as the representatives and trustees of the trade and shipping interests of the Port. In the first capacity they will have to bear more than the seventh part of the cost of the proposed improvements, while on the other hand they will benefit in the general increase in the value of property which will ensue from the improved sanitary conditions of the City. As Trustees of the Port, they are directly concerned in proposals to effectually remedy the sanitary defects of Bombay, and thereby lessen or remove the chances of epidemic attacks of disease. Through this liability the Port—especially since the outbreak of plague—is in constant danger of being treated as infected, and its trade harassed, if not paralysed, by quarantine regulations. The letter refers to what happened during the recent visitation when half the population left the City and up-country dealers were unwilling to obtain goods from an infected market. The Trustees, who now pay to the Municipality for the general tax Rs. 1,52,000 yearly, and a lakh in respect of leaseholds, are prepared to contribute the further sum of Rs. 36,000 yearly, additional taxation in consideration of the benefits that will result from an extensive improvement of the City. They see shrewdly enough that although the scheme contemplates an addition of two per cent. to the rates, it does not necessarily follow that this increment will be a permanent one. In the last ten years the rateable value of property increased 33 per cent. The ordinary increment to be expected in a few years will in all probability meet the charges in whole or in part. As we have already pointed out, this has been the case in Glasgow, where some three millions sterling have been expended on improvements, and the shorter experience of Birmingham shows that the City has already acquired a property exceeding in value half the capital invested in its improvement schemes. The more general considerations which have influenced the Trustees in their approval of the scheme and their ready acceptance of their share of the burden are, from the general point of view, of even greater weight. It is beyond question that the geographical situation of Bombay in respect to the markets of Europe on the one hand, and the centres of production in India on the other, makes the question of the sanitary condition of this great City a matter of imperial and international importance.

THE fate of the seals is sealed—if we may be pardoned the involuntary pun. If we are to credit Mr. Stead, the editor of the *Review of Reviews*, who has been recently in Washington, it is the benevolent purpose of the United States Government to put an end to the wholesale destruction of the mother seals and their helpless offspring by the Canadian fishers by ending the whole race at one fell swoop. Here is what Mr. Stead has to tell us after conversing with the most influential people in Washington: "The position of the American Government, so far as I understand it, is this. Rightly or wrongly, they believe that in half-a-dozen years at the outside the present system of killing seals on the high seas which is permitted by the Paris Regulations will lead to the extermination of the herd. They have, therefore, fully made up their minds to take a very extreme course, which would undoubtedly terminate all future difficulty about the seal, and permanently remove the question from the category of subjects troubling the peace of Cabinets. Every seal in Behring Sea resorts to the Pribyloff Islands every year for the purpose of breeding. When they are on the islands they are absolutely at the disposal of the United States Government; it is only when they wander away into the high seas that other nations have a right to kill them. If these other nations do not consent, whether for money payment or otherwise, to waive their vested interest in pelagic sealing, the United States Government will order the entire destruction of the herd next season. They admit it is an odious task, but they maintain it is a choice between the lesser of two evils. If the *status quo* continues, the seals will all be dead in six years, and during those six years there will be friction and irritation and endless worry between Washington and London. If the seals are to die, they had better die quick, and save all future botheration. Of course this line can be taken by the American Government, and, what is more, I fear it will be taken unless something can be done, and that right quickly. There are many reasons why we should use our influence in order to induce the Canadians to come to an amicable settlement in this matter. The chief profit that is made out of fur seals is made by those who dress them—an industry which is almost exclusively carried on in London. If the seal is exterminated, we stand to lose much more than the Americans." It would be interesting to know whether this is the Herodian proposal that the Government of the United States will submit to the Conference now about to be held at Washington to consider measures that should be taken to prevent the destruction of the seals by pelagic fishing? Will the Russian and Japanese Commissioners approve of a St. Bartholomew of all seals to put an end to the iniquities of sealing?

WE mentioned a few days since that on receipt of a telegram from the Admiralty early in October, the Government of India requested Rear-Admiral Sir John Hext to despatch a steamer of the Royal Indian Marine to search the Arabian coast for traces of the missing boats of the lost P. & O. steamer Aden. The I. M. S. S. Mayo in Aden harbour was accordingly ordered to accomplish that task. Unfortunately the search gave no tidings of either of the missing boats. We now learn from home how the authorities were moved to take action in the matter. Mr. J. Chisholm Robinson a native of Glasgow in the service of the North Borneo Company, whose wife and three children were passengers in the Aden, was convinced that there might still be hope that they and others who put off from the sinking steamer in boats might be still alive in captivity on the coast of Arabia. He resigned his appointment and returned to England to press this view on the Government. The P. & O. Company put him in communication with the Colonial Office. On consideration of the facts it was decided to have the Arabian coast searched for trace or tidings of the missing boats, which was accordingly done, unfortunately with a negative result. The strong faith, and the devotion and self-sacrifice with which Mr. Robinson acted upon it under circumstances of such sad discouragement, claim recognition and sympathy.

A RESOLUTION on the working of the Indian Companies Act last year is now published. It shows an increase of 287 in the number of Companies and of seven crores in their nominal capital, the advance being at the rate of eighteen per cent. of the whole. Paid-up capital also shows an increase, though a much smaller one, being at the rate of six per cent. on the whole. There has been a substantial expansion in the paid-up capital applied to the manufacture of cotton and jute and to navigation and railways. In the capital applied to tea-planting the increase is smaller, but this is explained as probably due to the unusual activity last year in the formation of companies in England for the purchase of Indian tea estates. In coffee there has been a decline, as also in mining. The total net increase in the amount of paid-up capital invested in India is distributed in proportion of Rs. 86,78,810 in Bombay and Rs. 78,61,280 in Bengal. These two centres monopolise between them 85 per cent. of the whole. In regard to the extraordinary development of so-called provident companies in Bengal, the resolution states that the contagion has now extended to Madras and Bombay, and adds in regard to the necessity of enforcing the law strictly in such cases that the matter is already under consideration by the Bengal Government and that the Governor-General-in-Council is awaiting the promised communication upon the subject. The attention of the Bombay and Madras Governments is also directed to the increase in the number of Provident Companies and to the necessity of subjecting them to the legislation provided for such associations.

THE total Civil Revenue of India directly brought to account up to the end of September was twenty-seven crores and sixty lakhs, compared with twenty-nine crores and seventeen lakhs up to the same date last year. Civil expenditure on the other hand in the same period was eighteen crores and thirty-six lakhs against sixteen crores and three lakhs last year. The difference in the expenditure is chiefly due to famine relief operations, which cost one crore and eighty-six lakhs, compared with only three lakhs in the same period last year. As a net result the cash balance in treasuries and presidency banks which was fourteen crores and twenty-one lakhs at the beginning of September last year, was only eight crores and fifty lakhs in the beginning of September 1897, and at the end of the month fell to seven crores and sixty lakhs.

GOVERNMENT'S annual review of the work of the Civil Veterinary Department appears in the "Gazette of India," and shows very satisfactory progress, especially in horse and mule breeding by the importation of well-bred sires which are effecting a distinct improvement in the class of country-bred stock available. Government speak in high terms of the excellent work done by the officers of the Department under their energetic chief, and promise shortly to announce the measures formulated for appointing a permanent staff to carry on the work the good results of which are becoming year by year more apparent.

THE Indian Railway earnings for the week ending 16th ultimo, of which the figures are now published, show a falling off of two lakhs of rupees compared with the corresponding week of last year. The North-Western is again a lakh to the good, but the earnings of the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways are nearly a lakh each behind. The Eastern Bengal is now just holding its own.

THE P. and O Company's s. s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo, left Aden, at 7 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 4 a.m., on Saturday next.

YESTERDAY, all the Royal Navy and Royal Indian Marine vessels, now lying in harbour, as well as the dockyard flagstaff had their flags half-mast high, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Duchess of Teck, who died on the 27th ultimo. The sign of mourning will continue for seven days.

SURGEON-COLONEL G. BAINBRIDGE, who arrived here on Saturday last, from Karachi, took charge of his office as Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay on the same day.

WE hear that a guard-of-honour from Bombay of the Middlesex Regiment will be despatched to Rajkote on the occasion of his Excellency the Governor's visit to that place on or about the 25th instant.

THE three sons of his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, who had gone with the Maharaja on a short tour to Egyp

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE RISING IN CUBA.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

General Blanco has assumed command of the Spanish forces in Cuba, and General Weyler has left Cuba for Madrid.

AN ANDREE RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The Norwegian Government have organised an expedition for the relief of M. Andree, the balloonist explorer, and a steamer provisioned for six months sails for Spitzbergen immediately.

THE FORTHCOMING OCCUPATION OF KASSALA.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Cairo states that two battalions and a-half of Egyptian troops, besides one battery of Artillery, are under orders to proceed to Kassala this month.

THE BERBER-SUAKIM ROUTE.

Newspaper correspondents have started from Berber for Suakim.

This route has not been traversed by any Europeans since 1883.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Count Goluchowski, Austrian Foreign Minister, will visit King Humbert at Monza on the 6th instant.

The Marquis di Rudini and Signor Venosta have also been invited.

It is understood that the object of the meeting is to dispel any doubts that exist as regards the stability of the Triple Alliance.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with English mails of the 22nd ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 7 a.m., to-day.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BURMA DEFERRED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

In view of the present position of affairs on the Frontier, his Excellency the Viceroy has given up his intended visit to Burma, and will remain at Simla till towards the end of the present month.

Lord Elgin has telegraphed to Sir Frederick Fryer in the following terms :—"I have waited till now on your assurance that I could do so without inconvenience and with a determination to carry out my visit if possible. But the Military operations on the Frontier have been delayed from unavoidable causes, and I find public interests will be served by my remaining here some weeks longer.

His Excellency adds : I fully share the disappointment which this decision will cause, but I hope the reasons will be accepted as sufficient. I regret extremely having to forego the kind reception you had promised me, and the trouble caused to you and others in preparing for it."

THE LATE DUCHESS OF TECK.

A *Gazette of India* Extraordinary directs Civil, Military, and Marine Officers to put themselves in mourning until the 6th inst., for the Duchess of Teck, and adds, the Viceroy requests that a similar mark of respect may be observed by all other classes of British subjects in India.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

NO SIGNS OF ABATEMENT.

POONA, Nov. 1.

The plague is still very bad here. There were 62 cases and 45 deaths in Poona City, to-day, and 33 cases and 22 deaths in the Cantonment, and 26 cases and 23 deaths in the district.

In the General Plague Hospital 36 died, leaving 356 under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 4 died, and 79 remain, and in the Hindu 6 died, leaving 54.

MORTALITY AT SHOLAPUR.

There were 138 cases and 102 deaths in Sholapur within the week from the same malady.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

The first meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council was held at Government House, this morning.

The proceedings were purely formal. Sir Macworth Young delivered an address dealing with the Councils Act, and stating the reasons why the Council had not been previously conferred on the Punjab. Sir Charles Aitchison and Sir James Lyall were in its favour, but Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick was understood to hold different views. He regretted that the Council had not been inaugurated under Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's auspices, as his significant abilities and long experience presently fitted him for the position. He favoured the creation of a Legislative Council because there was a general feeling in its favour among the educated classes ; because a freer discussion of the Government's policy, particularly financial, was desirable ; and because such a Council could deal with the necessary provincial legislation.

A purely formal Clauses Bill having been introduced, the Council adjourned *sine die*.

THE MALAKHAND FORCE.

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

The Malakhand Force is now stationary for a time and is disposed as under :—At Chakdara—Wing of the 24th Punjab Infantry ; at Malakhand—Second Brigade under General Jeffreys ; at Dargai—2 Companies of the 16th Bengal Infantry ; at Jalala—Sir Bindon Blood and the Divisional Staff, and the first Brigade under General Meiklejohn ; at Hoti Mardan—The Guides Cavalry and Infantry, the 10th Bengal Lancers, and 3rd Bombay Infantry.

The transport now collected shows very little signs of the hard work it has performed during the last three months.

THE TOCHI FORCE.

SURRENDER OF MALIKS.

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

Sadda Khan, the principal Maddakhel Malik, and his brother have surrendered to General Corrie-Bird. Other Maliks are reported to be following their example. It is hoped, therefore, that the Tochi trouble which has cost so much, not only in money, but in sickness and death to the force employed, is at last approaching a satisfactory settlement.

RECONAISSANCE CONTINUED.

The Kazha Column in the Tochi has reconnoitred up to the Afghan boundary pillars, and as yet found only one of them overthrown.

SNIPING.

The Rifle Brigade has left Edwardesabad for India.

A few shots were fired into Sheronna on Saturday, but with this exception all continues quiet in the Tochi Valley.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE ENEMY PREPARING TO OPPOSE THE PESHAWAR COLUMNS.

REPORTED GATHERING AT BARA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

Reports both from Peshawar side and from the direction of the Samana Range seem to indicate that the tribesmen, having failed to stop General Lockhart's advance into the heart of their country, are now gathering, in the fruitless endeavour to prevent the Peshawar Columns joining him.

The Sipah Mulah Kawaga Mir is said to have already reached the Gandas Pass with a small lashkar, and a telegram from Shinawari reports that many Afridis have left Aranghs and are going towards Bara, as also many Kukikhels and Alikhels.

All, however, seems to be as yet quiet at Bara, a few harmless shots fired into General Hammond's camp here on Saturday night being the only disturbance so far reported.

TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS.

Supplies are being rapidly pushed up behind Lockhart. The camel convoys are working well between Shinawari and Karappa, and work is going on to render the road over the Sampagha also practicable for camels.

GATHERING OF THE ALISHERZAIS.

A small gathering of the Alisherzais is said to have collected in the Khanki Valley, and an attack on the line of communications is expected.

THE FIRST ENCOUNTER AT SAMPAGHA.

Our total casualties on the 28th ultimo, when Colonel Sage was wounded, are now given as eight, rank-and-file, wounded, including four Privates of the Devons and Yorkshires.

THE CAPTURE OF THE ARHANGA PASS.

FURTHER DETAILS.

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

The Arhanga Pass is taken. The enemy were few in number, and the resistance feeble. The flank attacks were made after the position had been shelled by three batteries of the 2nd Division by Generals Gaselee's and Kempster's Brigades. At 10 a.m., the front attack was made by General Westmacott's Brigade, which walked up without firing a shot. The right flank attack was led by the Yorkshires and the 36th Sikhs, who met with a slight resistance.

Further details say the Column marched from Mulla Khel at 6 a.m. At 7-45 the King's Own Scottish Borderers commenced firing volleys from Uni village, situated on a knoll in front of the pass, at a distance from the top of 1,100 yards. Three Batteries of the Second Division came into action from the Uni Hills. At 8-45 the flank attack by General Gaselee's Brigade was commenced ; at the same time the brigade led by the Yorkshires and the 36th Sikhs and Gurkhas scouts came under desultory fire from the enemy posted in sungars at the top of the hill. At 9-30, when the flank attack had developed, the Second Brigade, with the King's Own Scottish Borderers in advance, made the front attack, and went up to the top of the pass without firing a shot.

The enemy did not number more than 500. The supposed reason for the fewness of the enemy and the feebleness of resistance is, that until two days ago they had not removed their families, and they are now engaged in doing this. The road over the pass is being repaired.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

A telegram to the "Pioneer," dated Arhanga, 31st October, 11 a.m., states :—The Pass was taken to-day with very little difficulty. The Brigades left the Camp, at 6 a.m., in the following order, viz., the 4th, 3rd and 2nd part of the 1st and 4th Brigade, commanded by General Westmacott, made the direct attack on the conical hill with the village on the top, some 1,200 yards in front of the pass. Three Batteries of the 2nd Division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pardy, then came into action from the hill. The guns opened fire at about 8-30. The 1st Division commanded by General Symons, with the 2nd Brigade, commanded by General Gaselee, leading meanwhile, and making a turning movement to the right, while the 3rd Brigade made the flank attack to the left. The right flank attack was pushed on till the hill was seized. When the flank attack was well developed, the 4th Brigade advanced the position taken, about 10 a. m., by a part of the 1st Brigade, supported by the 2nd Brigade. 1st Brigade remains at the Camp in Mastura Valley to-night. Captain Searle, 36th Sikhs, was shot through the thigh. The advance into the Tirah Valley, to the north of the Arhanga Pass, is being continued.

General Sir William Lockhart wires that the Arhanga Pass was taken at 10 a.m., yesterday, with few casualties. Captain Searle, of the 36th Sikhs, was slightly wounded. The enemy made slight opposition. Concentrated artillery fire compelled the tribesmen to evacuate sungars, as was the case at the Sampagha. General Lockhart's force will be descending from the Arhanga Pass into Afridi Tirah on Sunday.

RECONAISSANCES.

SNIPING CONTINUED UNABATED.

A telegram, dated Camp Bara, 30th October, says :—Half Squadron of the 9th Bengal Lancers and Oxfords went out, yesterday, six and a-half miles in the direction of the Gandan Pass to cover the grass-cutting party. The cavalry outposts were fired on by the enemy from the low hills, about 1,000 yards' distance, without intermission from 9 a.m., till the force withdrew at 3 p.m. No return was made to the fire, which made the enemy bolder, and led them to advance a short distance into the open, where they remained the rest of the day. There were no casualties.

A LIVELY NIGHT.

Camp Bara, 31st October.—Last night was the most lively the Column has experienced. First of all some trials of star shells took place about 9-30 p.m. Later firing was heard to the north-east of the camp where the Gurkhas were shikaring. The local marauders finally, about 12-30, in a body of some 15 men, commenced sniping into the west face of the Camp. The fire was replied to by the Oxfords, and apparently one man hit, for a cry was heard, and this morning a blood trail was noticeable.

News of the taking of the Sampagha Pass has filled the troops with the hopes of a speedy move.

ANOTHER OF THE LANCERS TAKEN PRISONERS.

Another Sowar of the 7th Bengal Lancers came in yesterday. He had been captured by the Sipahs there. Malik Sher Mahomed released him and sent him in, but he was again taken by the Zakka Khels, and detained by them for four days. Bar Mahomed, the Malik of the tribe, ordered him to be released, and had him escorted to Jamrud. The Sowar does not appear to be able to give any coherent account of his experiences. This leaves only one prisoner to be accounted for, and he is known to be in the hands of the Zakka Khels. Arangements are being made for his release.

The total of casualties in the Mamani affair are thus reduced to six, incuding the two, who were reported missing. As nothing has since been heard of them, it may reasonably be inferred that they were killed.

About a dozen shots in all were exchanged last night between our picquets and the raiders, but as far as is known without any damage.

MORE ABOUT LANDAKAI.

THE ENEMY'S LOSSES.

Another telegram, dated 30th October, states :—A messenger, who was sent into Buner in August, returned, bringing much useful information. He states that the Bunerwals lost about 400 men in July and August, of whom 200 were killed at Landakai.

The Daulatzais lost 70 men there from the artillery fire, and Hassan Ali, of Black Mountain fame, persuaded the men from three sections to save themselves, and defend the Buner passes when attacked, and so led them in a southerly direction, near Jhana Camp. The rest were kept well away from the Camp by the 11th Bengal Lancers.

The Swatis seem to have fought that day only at Nawa Killa, where Lieutenants Maclean and Greaves were killed.

News of the capture of the Sampagha Pass reached Army Headquaters at Simla before 1 p.m., on Friday. The Viceroy's Executive Council was sitting at the time, and the intelligance was doubtless received with unbounded satisfaction by Lord Elgin and his councillors, particularly as frontier matters, it is understood, were engaging their special attention at the time. The details of the action were not given in what was necessarily a short heliogram sent to Fort Lockhart, and thence wired to Simla, but the message contained the peculiarly welcome statement that the casualties among the troops were believed to be few ; one British officer only (Captain De Butts, Royal Artillery,) having been killed, and one other (Captain Hanford Flood, 2nd Queen's Regiment,) having been slightly wounded.

Pending the receipt of full information regarding Friday's action, we can only conjecture that the tribesmen were outflanked, and had to abandon their strong position, which they had been entrenching and sungaring for a month past. A special correspondent, telegraphing on Wednesday, stated that the 1st Division, under General Symons, would attack the Sampagha on the western side, while the 2nd Division, under General Yeatman-Biggs, would move on the eastern flank with Kandi Mishti as its first objective point. This village lies among the low hills at the foot of the pass. Sir William Lockhart reports that General Gaselee's brigade led the attack. This is the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, and is composed of the Yorkshire Regiment, 2nd Queen's, 2-4th Gurkhas and 3rd Sikhs. Complete success must have been very rapidly gained, for by 11-45 a.m., the Sampagha position had been taken. If, therefore, the advance began at daylight from the camp at Gandaki, only five or six hours were consumed in the march forward and in the actual assault, which compelled the enemy to evacuate the breastworks they have been at such pains to construct. The tribesmen must have been out-manœuvred, or Sir William Lockhart could scarcely have avoided that heavy loss of life among his troops which it was feared would occur.

The Sampagha having been captured our troops pushed on into the Mastura Valley, where the Orakzai have their headquarters. This valley has much terraced cultivation, and boasts a large number of hamlets, with the usual towers and walled enclosures. The Arhanga Pass leads from it direct into Maidan, the summer home of the Afridis ; but we have little information regarding this route, except that native reports describe it as exceptionally easy. Sir William Lockhart halted his two divisions in the valley, and intended moving forward again yesterday morning to attack the Arhanga Pass. It is not stated whether the tribesmen have prepared a second strong defensive position there, but it is most unlikely that this is the case, as they must have relied mainly upon their *sungars* on the Sampagha, held with many thousands of fighting men. It is too early yet to say whether they will be seriously disheartened by their defeat on Friday, for much will depend on the losses they inflicted and sustained.

A good deal yet remains to be done before the punishment of the Afridis and Orakzai is completed. Sir William Lockhart's occupation of Tirah should be the signal for a move on the 20th, it is said, on the other column. General Hammond, who is commanding that column at Bara, is being given more transport of a better class than could originally be provided, when he marched from Peshawar, and a few days hence he will be in a position to cross the frontier. His first three marches up the Bara Valley will be fighting ones, as not a scrap of fuel or fodder can be obtained. Thereafter he will be in a cultivated tract ; but, if report speaks truly, the country is a difficult one for troops to operate in, the river passing through a narrow gorge flanked by precipitous hills. It remains, therefore, to be seen whether the column can push on to Dakka, like that round Dargai. Movement then on Shinawari via the Chagru Kotal was ordered, and now it was that the losses began. The two last regiments to leave Dargai spur were the 15th Sikhs and the Gordon Highlanders ; and, as is already known, the Gordon Highlanders here lost Major Jennings Bramley killed, Lieutenant Pearse (Cameronians), attached severely wounded, and 14 privates wounded. The 15th Sikhs had 3 killed and 11 wounded, the 3rd Sikhs 1 wounded, and 1-2nd Gurkhas 1 killed and 2 wounded, in addition to 2 wounded approaching Dargai. The two mountain batteries most effectually covered the retreat, No. 9 M. B. R. A., Major Powell's, from the Samana Suk, and Captain de Butt's from Chagru Kotal. But for this the losses would have probably been still more heavy. The losses sustained by the troops in the direct attack were 2 killed and 14 wounded in the 1-3rd Gurkhas, 1 killed and 5 wounded in the K. O. S. B's ; 3 dhooly-bearers were also wounded in the retirement of Brigadier-General Kempster's column from Dargai. The second division were to march from Shinawari to Karappa that day, with the exception of the troops on the Samana. When the leading troops reached Chagru Kotal, Dargai ridge was seen to be again strongly occupied, and General Yeatman-Biggs judged that the march past Chagru Kotal could not be continued till the Dargai ridge and Narik Suk, which dominate the road from the west and which are at the head of a spur over the valley through which the road to Karappa runs, orders were therefore given for the heights to be cleared. For this duty Brigadier-General Kempster had three batteries on the Chagru Kotal and one No. 9 M. B. R. A. on the Samana Suk and three regiments, viz., the 1-2nd Gurkhas, which he placed in first line ; the Dorsets in second line and the Derby Regiment (belonging to the 1st Division) in third line. The Gordon Highlanders were to assist if necessary in firing long range volleys from Mama Khan. Attached to the 1-2nd Gurkhas was Lieutenant Tillard and scouts of the 1-3rd Gurkhas, and they played a very prominent part. The leading troops reached the wooded spur, which is about half way between Mama Khan and the Dargai ridge, about 10-30, and a few minutes later Lieutenant Tillard with his scouts and the left wing 1-2nd Gurkhas led by Lieutenant-Colonel Travers, Captain and Adjutant Nairne and Captains Macnaghten and Bower (attached) rushed forward. The saddle they had to cross is about 30 yards long by 10 yards wide, and here occurred the casualties, for the enemy had every ride directed on it, and the whole space was swept by bullets and the Gurkhas lost some 30 men before almost the right wing followed a few minutes later, and here Major Judge, universally beloved by all who knew him, fell dead. The Gurkhas were now just under cover, but for more troops to get to them now that the enemy knew that the advance over this death spot had begun was doubly difficult and was for long vainly attempted both by the Devons and the Derby. Captain Arnold of the Dorsets was soon by the Gurkas in front to spring up and calling out "come on 'E' Company" he fell dangerously wounded. Lieutenant Hewitt of the same regiment led a whole section forward. *Every man was killed*, and he alone got across, but grazed by a bullet on the elbow. Single men occasionally both from Derby and Devons got across, but to advance in large numbers till reinforcements arrived and every gun had played continuously on the position was an impossibility.

THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS WERE ORDERED UP

and it was arranged that for three minutes before they advanced over this deadly zone that every gun should fire on the ridge, or 24 guns in all. This was done, but the advance of the Gordon Highlanders over this piece of ground thickly strewn with corpses requires the pen of a Napier to describe. At the end of the three minutes, with their pipers playing and led by the Colonel, the Adjutant and the Sergeant-Major at the head of the regiment and Major Downman at the head of the leading company, these gallant Highlanders rushed on, carrying with them by the impetus and enthusiasm which such an advance must give many men of other regiments who just needed this further incitement to complete the will by the deed. A few minutes for breath for the Highlanders and then their comrades, the Gurkhas—Highlanders of India and no unworthy rivals of their comrades from Scotland—with the few though gallant men of the Derbyshire and Dorsetshire Regiments who had safely crossed the space after the Gurkhas, all advanced indiscriminately. The narrow path or saddle admitted of no order, but the moral effect of the first advance had been too much for the enemy, and already his fire was slackening, and when at 3-10 p. m. the final advance up into the position by the narrow goat track began, the enemy were in full flight. Great as was the honour due to the Gordon Highlanders and the Gurkhas—which latter regiment covered itself with distinction in the Indian mutiny—both of which have now added fresh honour to their many laurels, it should still be remembered that as regards the other troops, that before the Gordon Highlanders came up the position had been much less shaken by artillery fire, and that the Prussian Guard Corps absolutely failed to reach St. Privat even on a wide front and on the level before the artillery had thoroughly shaken the position. It may be said it is comparing small things to great, but it is only a small thing in the point of the numbers engaged ; and Afridis armed with Martini rifles were certainly as formidable as far as their armament went as a Frenchman with the Chassepot of 27 years ago.

THE TAKING OF CHAGRU KOTAL.

The *Pioneer's* special correspondent writes :—The village of Dargai lies on the northern side of a plateau : and from this plateau a very steep and narrow spur, gradually growing less steep runs down to a village on Chagru Kotal. This village is situated on a narrow neck or saddle from which the road runs south to Shinawari, six miles distant, and in a more or less northerly direction into the Khanki Valley to Karappa. This saddle, though narrow is level alone, and at the other end, after the road falls into the Chagru Valley, on the northern side is another village called Mama Khan : possibly some 800 yards in a straight line, whereas in a straight line from Chagru Kotal to the top of the plateau where the enemy was, near Dargai, is about 1,300 yards. From Mama Khan to Dargai, a very rough, stony and narrow mountain track runs up the spur to Dargai ridge, mostly on the northern side of the spur and well under view and fire from the tribesmen holding the crest of the plateau, which on the Chagru Kotal side is almost precipitous and shelves gently away on the western or further side. Much of the Dargai plateau a very high and broken spur trends circuitously down towards Shinawari, the summit of this spur commanding the Dargai ridge and plateau. The general idea for the operations ordered by Sir William Lockhart was that Brigadier-General Kempster's brigade and some of the divisional troops of the 2nd Division, and also the 3rd Sikhs of the 1st Division, 2nd Brigade, the whole under the immediate command of Sir Power Palmer, should start at 4 a.m., ascend this long spur and appear on the right flank and rear of the Dargai position. This position had been artificially strengthened by sangars or stone-works, and to take it in front by the one narrow path approaching it would have been an almost impossible task if it had been strongly and resolutely held. If, on the other hand a frontal attack from the direction of Chagru Kotal and Mama Khan was threatened and made strongly demonstrative, there was every chance that the enemy's attention might be distracted and thus allow of the column under Sir Power Palmers immediate command executing its advance to some extent unperceived, and thus putting in on the tribesmen either in flank or when retreating. Presumably it was intended that the frontal attack should, if it was to be merely demonstrative, at all events wait for the flank attack to develope, but so difficult was the country which Brigadier-General Kempster's column, advancing to make this turning movement, had to traverse, that at 12 noon, though the column had started at 4 a.m., there were no sign of it apparent from the Samana Suk, where Sir William Lockhart and Staff were watching the operations. Nor indeed is this to be wondered at, for the crest of the hill along which this column had to advance was a series of precipitous spurs ; to crown which was almost an impossibility, and many baggage animals carrying ammunition were lost owing to their falling over the cliff ; and so razor-like in shape were the crests of these hills at the top, that it was quite impossible for a mountain battery even to come into action. As very few of the enemy were apparent about the Dargai ridge, Brigadier-General Westmacott decided on making a front attack without waiting for Brigadier-General Kempster's flank attack to develope. Brigadier-General Westmacott had under his orders two mountain batteries, No. 9 M. B. R. A. (Major Rowdy) and No. 5 Bombay M. B. under Captain de Butts, also the K. O. S. B's, the Northampton Regiment and the 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles. The remaining regiment of Brigadier-General Westmacott's brigade, the 36th Sikhs, who have come so prominently to notice lately for their gallant defence of Fort Gulistan under Major des Vœux and their eqully gallant though disastrously unsuccessful defence of Fort Saraghari, were retained for the day at Fort Lockhart, for the contingency might arise that Fort Lockhart itself might be attacked if all the garrison except the half battalion 2-2nd Gurkhas were withdrawn ; and although under ordinary circumstance a wing of a native regiment is amply sufficient to defend the fort and hornwork, the defence of the surrounding plateau, covered as it was then with tents, transport animals, stores, and all the paraphernalia of a force amounting to nearly a brigade, besides a numerous Army Headquarter Staff is a very different matter, and if anything had happened to detain for the night the Northampton Regiment and No. 9 M. B. R. A., who had left Fort Lockhart at 5 a. m. in the morning, it would have greatly taxed the resources of such a fine regiment even as the 36th Sikhs to defend the whole area round the fort even with the assistance of the 2-2nd Gurkhas against a determined night attack. For this reason then the 36th Sikhs were not able either on the 18th or 20th to take part in the operations against Darzai, greatly to their regret. They have, however, a debt of blood to wipe off against the Orakzai, and sooner or later, it is to be hoped, those gallant 23, who found the death which the upholders of the Sikh religion as well as the ancient Romans regarded as the most befitting and honourable a man could die, will have their massacre and subsequent mutilation so amply atoned for, that for years the name of Sikh will be as much respected from motives of fear amongst the Orakzai and Afridis, as it is amongst us from a grateful recollection of the assistance afforded us by the Sikhs ever since they threw in their lot with us in the memorable year of 1857. To return therefore to

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WESTMACOTT.

With three battalions and two mountain batteries R. A. at his disposal the task lay before him of capturing the Dargai ridge, with the possible, but in these precipitous regions far from certain, assistance of the other troops under Sir Power Palmer. About 9 a.m. the two mountain batteries opened fire on the Dargai ridge and on the point more especially where the precipitous path is seen to cross the ridge at a range of about 1,800 yards, whilst the infantry, with the exception of two companies Northampton Regiment, who remained as escort to the guns, pressed forward to the village of Mama Khan. The enemy meanwhile appeared in small numbers gradually increasing from the direction of Dargai village and fired a few shots at 9-30 on the infantry now in and behind Mama Khan village. The infantry then covered by fire ground and avoiding the path which lies on the enemy's side of the spur, advanced slowly along the precipitous hillside, the 1-3rd Gurkhas leading, the K. O. S. B's. in second line, and the six companies Northampton Regiment in third line, till they reached a saddle with a few fir trees on it about half way perhaps between Mama Khan and Dargai, and in advancing beyond which they must come under the enemy's fire. About 11 a.m. the infantry opened fire from here, and the guns, who had temporarily ceased fire, joined in again. Thence on the Gurkhas advanced by rushes from one coign of vantage to another, covered from the rear by infantry fire and forming up wherever any dead ground gave them breathing time for a fresh advance. The K. O. S. B's meanwhile, in second line, were rapidly decreasing their distance between themselves and the Gurkhas and straining every nerve to try and get up simultaneously with them. The 800 yards start the Gurkhas had of them however, was not, on such ground and with soldiers so accustomed to hill warfare as the Gurkhas, easily regained ; and before they could quite catch them up the leading Gurkha company, 1-3rd Gurkhas, with Lieutenant Beynon, D.S.O., at their head, revolver in one hand and a stick in the other, were seen to be rapidly ascending in single file the rough staircase rather than path leading up over the crest, while the remainder of the regiment and the K.O.S B's. followed close behind. It was magnificently carried out, and although as a matter of fact the enemy offered little or no resistance at the last moment, for all troops below knew they had been assembled in large numbers behind the crest, and as soon as the artillery fire ceased which it must necessarily do as the infantry approached the crest, they might pour in such a fire as to render any approach in single file an absolute impossibility. Dargai village was soon in flames, and its fortifications destroyed, and the Narik Suk hill, which dominates the Dargai Village and ridge, crowned. It was about 12 noon as the Dargai crest was crowned, and the enemy not awaiting the assault had begun to clear off when Brigadier-General Kempster's column slowly advancing with enormous difficulty, caught sight of them retreating in a valley below and fired some volleys at them.

SO DIFFICULT WAS THE COUNTRY

over which this force had to advance, that it was found necessary to send back to Shinawari every mule even ; and retain only dhooly-bearers and stretchers. Brigadier-General Kempster's column joined the other column on Dargai heights about 3-10 p. m., having so far had no losses to speak of ; these all occured during the retirement from Dargai. It was not deemed advisable to retain possession of the Dargai position. Very large numbers of tribesmen, attracted by the sound of the firing, were hurrying up from the Khanki Valley. There were difficulties about water and supplies, and very possibly other excellent reasons with which I am unacquainted. If however the position again occupied on the 20th, it is very probable that when captured on the 18th it could not be retained. But great as the tactical and strategical advantage apparently would have been, water, clothing, firewood, and supplies for tired troops at a height of over 6,000 feet are an absolute necessity ; and as General Hamley in the *Operations of War* remarks, a General for every anxious glance he gives in the direction of the enemy, must cast many more anxious glances behind him in connection with his supplies ; and if this is true of European warfare, it applies with still greater force to an army operating in an inhospitable and comparatively waterless land like that round Dargai. The movement then on Shinawari via the Chagru Kotal was ordered, and now it was that the losses began. The two last regiments to leave Dargai spur were the 15th Sikhs and the Gordon Highlanders ; and, as is already known, the Gordon Highlanders here lost Major Jennings Bramley killed, Lieutenant Pearse (Cameronians), attached severely wounded, and 14 privates wounded. The 15th Sikhs had 3 killed and 11 wounded, the 3rd Sikhs 1 wounded, and 1-2nd Gurkhas 1 killed and 2 wounded, in addition to 2 wounded approaching Dargai. The two mountain batteries most effectually covered the retreat, No. 9 M. B. R. A., Major Powell's, from the Samana Suk, and Captain de Butt's from Chagru Kotal. But for this the losses would have probably been still more heavy. The losses sustained by the troops in the direct attack were 2 killed and 14 wounded in the 1-3rd Gurkhas, 1 killed and 5 wounded in the K. O. S. B's ; 3 dhooly-bearers were also wounded in the retirement of Brigadier-General Kempster's column from Dargai. The second division were to march from Shinawari to Karappa that day, with the exception of the troops on the Samana. When the leading troops reached Chagru Kotal, Dargai ridge was seen to be again strongly occupied, and General Yeatman-Biggs judged that the march past Chagru Kotal could not be continued till the Dargai ridge and Narik Suk, which dominate the road from the west and which are at the head of a spur over the valley through which the road to Karappa runs, orders were therefore given for the heights to be cleared. For this duty Brigadier-General Kempster had three batteries on the Chagru Kotal and one No. 9 M. B. R. A. on the Samana Suk and three regiments, viz., the 1-2nd Gurkhas, which he placed in first line ; the Dorsets in second line and the Derby Regiment (belonging to the 1st Division) in third line. The Gordon Highlanders were to assist if necessary in firing long range volleys from Mama Khan. Attached to the 1-2nd Gurkhas was Lieutenant Tillard and scouts of the 1-3rd Gurkhas, and they played a very prominent part. The leading troops reached the wooded spur, which is about half way between Mama Khan and the Dargai ridge, about 10-30, and a few minutes later Lieutenant Tillard with his scouts and the left wing 1-2nd Gurkhas led by Lieutenant-Colonel Travers, Captain and Adjutant Nairne and Captains Macnaghten and Bower (attached) rushed forward. The saddle they had to cross is about 30 yards long by 10 yards wide, and here occurred the casualties, for the enemy had every ride directed on it, and the whole space was swept by bullets and the Gurkhas lost some 30 men before almost the right wing followed a few minutes later, and here Major Judge, universally beloved by all who knew him, fell dead. The Gurkhas were now just under cover, but for more troops to get to them now that the enemy knew that the advance over this death spot had begun was doubly difficult and was for long vainly attempted both by the Devons and the Derby. Captain Arnold of the Dorsets was soon by the Gurkas in front to spring up and calling out "come on 'E' Company" he fell dangerously wounded. Lieutenant Hewitt of the same regiment led a whole section forward. *Every man was killed*, and he alone got across, but grazed by a bullet on the elbow. Single men occasionally both from Derby and Devons got across, but to advance in large numbers till reinforcements arrived and every gun had played continuously on the position was an impossibility.

THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS WERE ORDERED UP

and it was arranged that for three minutes before they advanced over this deadly zone that every gun should fire on the ridge, or 24 guns in all. This was done, but the advance of the Gordon Highlanders over this piece of ground thickly strewn with corpses requires the pen of a Napier to describe. At the end of the three minutes, with their pipers playing and led by the Colonel, the Adjutant and the Sergeant-Major at the head of the regiment and Major Downman at the head of the leading company, these gallant Highlanders rushed on, carrying with them by the impetus and enthusiasm which such an advance must give many men of other regiments who just needed this further incitement to complete the will by the deed. A few minutes for breath for the Highlanders and then their comrades, the Gurkhas—Highlanders of India and no unworthy rivals of their comrades from Scotland—with the few though gallant men of the Derbyshire and Dorsetshire Regiments who had safely crossed the space after the Gurkhas, all advanced indiscriminately. The narrow path or saddle admitted of no order, but the moral effect of the first advance had been too much for the enemy, and already his fire was slackening, and when at 3-10 p. m. the final advance up into the position by the narrow goat track began, the enemy were in full flight. Great as was the honour due to the Gordon Highlanders and the Gurkhas—which latter regiment covered itself with distinction in the Indian mutiny—both of which have now added fresh honour to their many laurels, it should still be remembered that as regards the other troops, that before the Gordon Highlanders came up the position had been much less shaken by artillery fire, and that the Prussian Guard Corps absolutely failed to reach St. Privat even on a wide front and on the level before the artillery had thoroughly shaken the position. It may be said it is comparing small things to great, but it is only a small thing in the point of the numbers engaged ; and Afridis armed with Martini rifles were certainly as formidable as far as their armament went as a Frenchman with the Chassepot of 27 years ago.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF TECK.

The following Notification of the Government of India, Home Department, Public, No. 2307, dated 1st November, was published in a "Government Gazette" Extraordinary :—

"Intelligence having been received of the death of Her Royal Highness Princess Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, Duchess of Teck, on the 27th October, the Governor-General-in-Council hereby directs that the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Marine Services put themselves into mourning until the 6th November. The Governor-General requests that a similar mark of respect may on this melancholy occasion be observed by all other classes of British subjects in India."

SIMLA AND THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

We have not as yet been officially informed that the Viceroy's Burma tour has been even modified, but in view of the developments of the past few days in the Khanki Valley hardly anybody seems to think there is much probability of its being possible to carry it out. In this case the Council will have to be kept together up here, and the smaller fry in consequence are congratulating themselves upon being able to stay up too. I can assure you they have good reason for their satisfaction. The virtues of the Simla climate have been enormously exaggerated, for we have a dust-smothered hot season, and months of depressing fog and downpour in the rains, when the limitation of life upon narrow shelves of rock, press almost as heavily as the physical discomfort of the heat below. But once October comes everything changes. We forget the narrowness of the space in which we are cramped, in the enjoyment of an air as crisp and keen as is to be found anywhere in the East, while the sunshine on the hills is a continual source of pleasure that none can fail to appreciate. Socially, I have little to tell this week, for Simla is in a transitional stage between two seasons and with the exception of a couple of ladies' cricket matches which by the way produced some astonishingly good play, and a few farewell functions there has not been much going on. The theatre is closed for the present, to re-open a little later on when the winter residents have had time to look round and search out the histrionic talent that is left to them. Dances are temporarily in abeyance, and those who are too busy to steal away to Narkhanda, spend from Saturday to Monday in Mashobra, or organise picnics on the hillside, which take them out of sight when office hours are over. One meets stout functionaries on the Mall in knickerbockers displaying an amount of calf undreamt of in the secretariat, and actively developing complexions as they hurry back to their files, and although work is going on busily as ever, and one sees more lamps than usual in the Government buildings, when the rest of the world is asleep, the attractions of the deodar forests are so great that no one wants to be bothered with functions when they are not actually at work. The summer visitor is rapidly disappearing to the plains, and as the result the place is beginning to look empty, though as a matter of fact very few of the people for whom Simla is headquarters have yet departed, and there seems but small prospect of their going for another month at least.

Meanwhile, line clear telegrams are coming in merrily as ever and the place is humming with news of the Frontier of so engrossing a nature that the mere fact that half Chittagong had been blown down by a cyclone was hardly a topic of conversation for a day. Little Mrs. Lollipop asked me where the place was, as she poured out the tea, but when Mrs. Lollipop is above the average, and even she found it difficult to be interested in it, and Captain Hawhaw cut me out in five minutes with something he had got from the Khanki. It was, if I remember rightly, about the numbers of the enemy that opposed us at Chagru Kotal, and the matter was certainly important, for if it is true that we have only as yet come in contact with a portion of the Afridi lashkar, the fighting, smart as it has been during the last few days, is likely to be eclipsed by something very much more severe before Tirah is occupied. It is very easy to criticise from a distance, and although the modesty of the last joined subaltern makes it difficult for him to altogether conceal the fact of how much better he could have managed matters, if the authorities had had the sense to put him in charge, men who have been in the Khanki are not so sure that the regrettable loss of life could have been avoided. We are all on the tiptoe of expectation to hear what happened to-day, and ere this reaches you I hope to have been able to telegraph that the Sampagha Pass has been turned. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to learn that transport and supplies have been brought well up to Karappa, so that no time may be lost in pushing on as soon as the road is open. Even the field telegraph office is now located in General Lockhart's Camp, so I hope we shall be able to continue to follow the movements day by day as the force progresses.

FALSE ECONOMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I enclose a cutting from a Home paper, received this mail, which may be interesting to some of your readers in view of the "economic conscience" displayed by the local Corporation at times. What are the arrangements in force in Bombay for the analysis of food and drink? Is there a public analyst? There is, I believe, an officer under Government called the Chemical Analyser, but he is not a Municipal official, so far as I know.—Yours, &c.,

"X. Y. Z."

"Maidstone is fairly in the clutches of an outbreak of typhoid fever as fatal as it is wide-spread. The death-rate in the town is increasing, and the disease, having got a firm foothold, refuses to be rooted out. The epidemic has been caused through the inhabitants drinking contaminated water. Maidstone owes its prosperity largely to its being a popular health-resort, so that its reputation has received a blow from which it will not recover for many years. The outbreak shows how important a thing it is that the supply of water to the public should be kept under constant scientific supervision. The local authorities in this instance seem to have grudged the £40 a year necessary for the constant analysis of the water, consequently the examination of the supply took place quarterly only. The disastrous piece of false economy will cost the town dear."

A CALCUTTA paper writes :—Again, the rumour about Lord Sandhurst retiring has cropped up, for no particular reason. There is some talk of Sir James Westland getting the appointment, and a still more improbable report gives it to Sir Antony MacDonnell. Downing Street is not at all likely in these days to curtail its Indian patronage.

B

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	2	1	8
B Mandvi, Chakla & Dongri.	1	3	20
C Khara Talao	2	0	12
D Girgaum	1	0	9
E Mazagaon	1	0	28
F Parel	0	0	7
G Mahim	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	0
Hospitals	2a	4	13
Total...	9	8	98
Total to date.....	13,697	11,091	

a From Kalyan Railway on his way from Bombay to Poona. From Kalyan Railway Station, from Karjat.

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague attacks	11
„ deaths	10

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Deaths	2

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,532, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,233, making a total of 4,855 persons. Departures by sea 540, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,761, making a total of 3,301 persons. From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. yesterday : Arrivals by sea 1,365, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,671, making a total of 5,036 persons. Departures by sea 704, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,732, making a total of 4,436 persons.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

From a telegram received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie, it appears that there was only one fresh case in that State on the 30th ultimo. There were two deaths recorded outside the town and one in the hospital. The number of patients remaining under treatment in the hospitals was 37.

SURVEILLANCE TICKETS.

The following circular has been issued by the Plague Committee for information :—"The Committee are desirous of meeting, as far as possible, consistent with safety, the wishes of the different communities in regard to the issuing of the surveillance tickets, but it has been noticed that several heads of castes and leaders are in the habit of standing surety for large numbers of these caste people daily. When the Committee introduced the concession of surveillance certificates, it was with the object of liberating well-to-do merchants and their families, to whom quarantine was especially irksome, and persons whose presence was urgently necessary in the city. So far people have answered to their surveillance fairly well, but there is an inclination to avoid it, and the Committee desire to draw the attention of the heads of communities and others who are standing surety to this notification, that, should persons not return as instructed on the surveillance ticket by the Chief Medical Officer, the permanent pass to the camp and to the gentleman standing surety will be withdrawn, his name will be posted in the camp as a defaulter, and further he will not be allowed to again stand surety for his caste fellows. It is hoped that leaders of communities will give this matter their careful attention."

CENSUS AT POONA.

Colonel Newnham Smith has ordered a census to be taken of the people living in Sholapur Bazaar and New Modikhana, with a view to checking the spread of the plague in those localities. As soon as this has been done the inhabitants residing in each lane will be segregated in turn for a period of ten days, and the houses in each will be thoroughly fumigated, dug up, and lime-washed. Both places are thus to be properly cleaned out before the people are allowed to return to them, and if anything this mode of treatment should have the effect of quite eradicating the disease from these parts.—*Herald*.

THE DANGERS OF THE QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has always been a marvel to me why accidents are not more frequent on the Queen's Road, for it is really the most dangerous in the city on account of its only being separated by an open railing from the railway along which several trains run every hour of the day from early morning till late at night. Nothing can be more trying to a nervous horse than to be overtaken by the evening Bandora express, or to be met a few minutes later by a puffing whistling train fleeting past.

It is true some old stagers do not mind trains, but there are many others that do, and the nerves of ladies and men, too, must be shaken at times by a startled horse shying or bolting. Another danger, and one that can be dealt with, is the large number of carriages, belonging to the wealthy classes of native citizens, which are driven at the top speed of the horses by native coachmen or swaggering young "Shetias," who have more money than brains and who think fast driving the proper thing to do.

The inherent desire in the native coachman, whether in the employ of a "Saheb" or a "Shet," to pass another ghari is another source of annoyance and danger.

A dangerous corner is the turning round the oval going towards the Bandstand. Gharries come flying round from the Fort and Native Town, utterly regardless of unfortunate pedestrians or police regulations, and the police sepoys and sowars who are usually on duty by the big lamp might just as well be in their bed, for all the use they are. Last Mr. Gell put on a couple of his European mounted men to run in some of the offenders for furious driving, and matters might improve. A new danger has recently come upon us in the shape of "Scorching Bikers," and it seems to me that if the existing police regulations cannot control this new traffic an amendment of the law is necessary. The Queen's Road is a favourite one for cyclists, and so long as they conduct themselves properly and do not endanger their own lives and those of other people, I do not object to them, but they have no right to tear past you, shaving you or your horse's nose with bell or horn sounding. One night, this week, I was overtaken by a cyclist, a young Hindu, who passed at a great pace, with his hands off the handles—and arms folded, to show off his control of his machinery. He dodged in and out amongst the passing gharries. If the machine had come in contact with a stone, or the bold scorcher had lost his balance, he would have come to an awful smash, and probably caused an accident to other people. If the road is clear, I do not mind any one working his or her "bike" at a fair pace, but not when there is traffic passing; and no sensible person will do so.

The first thing the new Trust, which is to transform Bombay into a sort of Utopia, should seriously take in hand is the formation of a Marine drive or parade, right away from Wodehouse Bridge to the Chowpati foreshore by the Kennedy Sea Face. A carriage drive 40ft. wide, with a riding path 20ft. wide, and a broad footpath is no new idea; it has been proposed before, but I mention it now in view of the commencement of the work of the Bombay Improvement Trust as a change which there is little doubt would give great satisfaction to the citizens at large. The Queen's Road would then be left to scorching cyclists and labour carts, driving would be a pleasure instead of an anxiety and danger, and the extremely unpleasant portion of the present drive—past the Hindu cremation ground,—which has unfortunately been only too much in evidence during the past year, avoided. In view of the great interest displayed by Lord Sandhurst in all matters concerning the city, and the recently expressed intentions of his Government in regard to its future improvements, this new public promenade and drive might be called the "Sandhurst Drive."—Yours, &c.,

BOMBAY RESIDENT.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes, freckles, tan., sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ALL the preliminaries for demarcating the Burmo-Chinese frontier this cold weather have now been satisfactorily arranged, and the British officers of the Joint Boundary Commission will shortly be nominated.

THE famine returns for the past week show a further decline of 165,000 persons receiving relief. There were only 284,00 actually on the works, and 478,000 in receipt of gratuitous relief. Two-thirds of these are in the Central Provinces, and 148,000 in Bombay.

AMBER PERSHAD, the convict in the Moradabad sedition case, has been sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE vacancy in the Bengal Legislative Council is likely to be filled up by the appointment of Maharaj Kumar Tagore, son of Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohan Tagore.

PRECAUTIONS have been taken to prevent the plague spreading into Rajputana. No railway tickets are to be sold at Roho or stations to the south on the Bombay-Baroda and Rajputana-Malwa Railways to pilgrims or others intending to proceed to the Pushkar fair. The prohibition will last from November 1st to 11th.

DR. MULHEIM has been deputed by the Indian Tea Association for a period of three months to experiment on tea garden coolies with his cholera specific. Dr. Mulheim has, it is stated, effected several cures lately, one of them at Calcutta after the doctor in attendance had given up the patient, and the Association are anxious to give his specific a fair trial.

THE following postings are ordered in the Political Department : Colonel Newill to Gwalior as Resident, relieving Major Pears, who returns to Ulwar as Political Agent ; and Mr. Impey to Mount Abu and Major Herbert to Kotah on return from leave. Major Ramsay, Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan, proceeds on three months' leave, Captain Chevenix-Trench officiating for him. Major F. E. Younghusband, the well-known explorer, who has chosen to return to India, will be posted as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana.

THE Government of India have recently decided that the tenure of appointment of the Commandant and the Second-in-Command of the Zhob Levy Corps shall in future be limited to five years. The present incumbents have, however, been granted extensions as special cases : Captain W. W. Norman, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, who took up the command of the corps on the 21st February, 1892, being granted extension till the 31st March next ; and Lieutenant F. J. D. Henslowe, who became Second-in-Command, December 1892, being granted extension till the 31st March 1900. Captain C. Archer, Political Agent in Zhob, who shortly complete his ten years' service in civil employ, goes home on long furlough in December next.

PANDIT SURAJ KAUL, C.I.E., Punjab, has been appointed an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 16th October was 321 against 278, and 284 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 71. There were 5 deaths from cholera, against 5 and 16 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 10. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There was one death from tetanus against *nil*. in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 140 and 38 respectively, against 138 and 33 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 35·9 per mille per annum, against 28·0, the mean of the last five years.

THE Government of Bengal have sanctioned the expenditure of one and a-half lakhs of rupees for the marriage expenses of the minor Maharaja of Burdwan, which takes place in December next.

THE *Indian Spectator* writes :—As we read of the glory with which Jack Sepoy is covering himself and the manly manner in which Chiefs and Sirdars of the Imperial Corps are conducting themselves in the field, we cannot but think that the country is drawing nigh when it would be positively ungenerous, if not ungrateful, to delay the one development necessary to give to the Native army its due, and to utilise to the best possible advantage loyalty and talent for war—we mean, the officering of Native regiments with upper-class men from hereditarily warlike races trained in an Indian "Sandhurst." This is the lesson to be learnt from the appalling fact of the deaths amongst the European officers of Native regiments being always out of proportion on the battle-field.

THE *Indian Spectator* writes a few plain words on the subject of the *Congress* :—"We are glad to note that there is a disposition to limit the number of subjects this time, putting in all old ones in one omnibus resolution, and concentrating time and attention only on a few selected topics of present importance. This would give a reality to the discussion and enable the sessions to show more solid work than it usually does under the stress of having to find time for at least three speakers on each of a couple of dozen questions. We should also like at least one gentleman to come specially prepared to speak upon each of the subjects. Let us have a new departure in preferring argument to mere eloquent chaff. It is high time the Congress became less declamatory and more businesslike—less of an elocution-gathering and more of a veritable deliberative assembly.

THE *Englishman* writes :—As some doubt seems to exist as to the plans of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, we may say that he has quite recovered, and has every intention of returning to Calcutta in December. It was thought that he might have succeeded to either of the vacancies in the India Office, but Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir James Peile have been reappointed. We must bear in mind that unless his Honour returns in December, he will forfeit his pay for the six months during which he has been absent.

THE Provincial Relief Committee will provide funds for the relief of destitute sufferers from the cyclone at Chittagong who require assistance for the rebuilding of their houses.

FURTHER news from Chittagong states that all thatched houses in Hathazari, 12 miles north-east of Chittagong, and at Patia, ten miles east, are in ruins ; and all the buildings at Kodala are wrecked. Tea bushes are stripped of their leaves. Ten salt golas are wrecked and the salt partially damaged. Some minor Collectorate buildings are wrecked. The premises of Messrs. Ahmuty and Co. are in ruins. Thirty deaths are reported while a great number of natives are homeless. The pilot of the Chittagong mail steamer which arrived in Calcutta reports having passed a considerable amount of wreckage, including dead bodies and the carcases of bullocks in the neighbourhood of Chittagong.

A CREWE correspondent states that Mr. Edward Lugtry, late husband of the well-known actress, was travelling on Sunday, the 3rd ultimo, from Cork to London. At Crewe he wandered out of the train, and was found twice in a position of great danger on the rails. He appeared dazed ; his face was disfigured, and he accounted for his wounds by stating that in crossing from Ireland to England he had fallen down the companion ladder and badly injured himself. Detective-Inspector Perkins, of the London and North-Western Railway Police Force, and a foreman found him on the line and conducted him into the town, where his injuries were attended to by a doctor. It is supposed that he wandered about the whole night, for next morning he was again found in a delirious condition in a cabyard. He appeared a great deal worse than on the previous day. In the afternoon he was taken before the Magistrates, and Dr. Bailey, a Magistrate, having examined him, gave a certificate for his removal to Chester Lunatic Asylum, whither he was conveyed. The medical men fear he is suffering from concussion of the brain.

WITH reference to the retirement of Mr. Justice Beverley of the Calcutta High Court, the *Englishman* states :—We hear from home that Mr. Justice Beverley had a seizure, which was followed by symptoms of nervous collapse. He has since recovered, and is in no immediate danger, but he decided that it would be wiser to resign. Next year will see two more retirements from the High Court.

SAYS the *Saturday Journal* :—The English papers have recently been full of mysterious references to a certain "White Mullah" who is alleged to have taken a prominent part in stirring up the frontier tribes to revolt. Lest an impression should get abroad that this personage is a European it seems worth while explaining how the man has come to be so named by the home papers. The White Mullah is no other than our old friend Adamullah of Jarobi. Shortly after he began to spring into fame our Politicals with a thoroughly English love for the aspirate, began to call him Hadamullah. Some Simla wiseacres then thought the name should be in two parts, thus-Hada-mullah, and from this to Mulla Hadda, or the Mulla of Hadda, or the Hadda Mulla was but a short step. Subsequently when the name was being cabled across to England a telegraphic error led to the H. of Hadda being changed to S. so that the fanatical priest appeared as Sadda Mullah. Now sada in Urdu means "pure," "unblemished," "white." Hence those at home with a little knowledge of the language immediately interpreted the name to mean the "White Mullah."

THE *Times*, in an article on military balloons, says balloons are not as vulnerable to bullets or shell as might be supposed. Bullet-holes, unless in great numbers, are easily repaired, and the balloon itself is difficult to hit with artillery fire, "ranging" on such a target and observation of fire being very uncertain, whilst a good balloonist would obtain all the information he requires in an ascent lasting from ten minutes to a quarter of an hour. Military ballooning has developed other possibilities than those of actual reconnaissance—photograph has been carried out with some success both from balloons and kites, and schemes have from time to time been elaborated for the purpose of dropping explosives, or, by making ascents from a fleet, to enlarge the horizon of its observation.

IN A.O. No. 136 a Royal Warrant has just been issued dealing with the appointment and pay of officers of the Army Pay Department. Under the new regulation a combatant officer will become ineligible for appointment as Paymaster on attaining the age of thirty-five, the maximum age having hitherto been forty. But, on the other hand, an officer now becomes eligible for appointment after five years in the Army, instead of having to wait until he has completed seven years' service, as formerly. At the same time, the rate of pay on appointment has been reduced from 15s. a day to 10s. a day ; the increases being to 15s. a day after five years' service in the Department to 17s. 6d. after ten years, and to 20s. after fifteen years. In future an officer of the Army Pay Department will be eligible to retire voluntarily after fifteen years' service on retired pay of £120 a year. After twenty-five years' service the rate will be £200 a year, and at the age of forty-eight £300 a year. A Staff Paymaster will be able to take his £360 a year after twenty-seven years' service, and to receive £365 a year after thirty years' service ; while a Chief Paymaster may retire voluntarily on £420 a year after four years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel or Colonel. If a Chief Paymaster serves on continuously until retired compulsorily on account of age he will receive retired pay at the rate of £500 a year.

DIFFICULTY has in some districts been experienced with regard to the renting or purchasing of ranges suitable to the requirements of the Lee-Metford rifle. An extensive area of land at Cuckoo Stone, near Matlock-Bank, the acquisition of which is contemplated by the War Department, will, however, furnish a rifle range conveniently situated for the use of the 6th, 17th, and 45th Regimental Districts and the troops stationed in the midland counties of the North-Eastern military command.

MR. BALFOUR, replying to the memorial by sixty-four Nationalist members of Parliament requesting him to summon a special meeting of Parliament to devise means to meet the distress likely to prevail in the west of Ireland in consequence of the failure of the potato crop, says the Government have no intention of occupying any part of next sessions with Irish land legislation. The partial failure of the potato crop has been observed by the Government with deep concern, but does not appear to them to justify any departure from ordinary Parliamentary practice. If the apprehensions expressed by the memorialists are realised, it is in the power of the Executive to adopt, in anticipation of Parliamentary sanction, any measure which may seem necessary without commencing the Session at an unusual and inconvenient date.

THE general annual return of the British Army for the year 1896, with abstracts for the years 1877 to 1896 inclusive, prepared by order of the Commander-in-Chief for the information of the Secretary of State for War, has been issued by the War Office. It shows that up to Jan. 1, 1897, the effective strength of the Regular Army of all ranks was 220,869, of whom 100,641 were at home, in Egypt 471?, 38,522 in the Colonies, and 76,995 in India. The average number of men in the Army during last year was 220,742, of whom 19,584 were cavalry, 37,307 artillery (3898 horse, 14,075 field, 1454 mountain, and 17,586 garrison), 7829 Engineers, 5851 Foot Guards, 136,965 Infantry of the Line, 5331 Colonial Corps, 3581 Army Service Corps, 1306 Army Ordnance Corps, 2099 Medical Staff Corps, and 573 Army Pay Corps. The total number of recruits obtained last year was 28,532, of whom 27,670 were raised at home; and of this number 22,104 were raised in England, 2825 in Scotland, and 2865 in Ireland. The total of Court-martial trials was 9167, and the number of minor punishments, including fines for drunkenness, inflicted by order of commanding officers, was 206,857. The number of men fined for drunkenness was 14,441 and the fines inflicted amounted to 27,953 ; 105,666 men possessed good conduct badges and 870 men had good conduct medals. The average number of horses and mules last year was 26,904—14,603 at home and 12,301 in India. As to religious denominations, there were 142,650 members of the Church of England, 14,683 Presbyterians, 11,453 Wesleyans, 2636 other Protestants, 36 229 Roman Catholics, 2034 Mahomedans, Hindus, &c., and 2946 men whose religion is not reported.

THE Peace Society held its annual meetings at Newcastle-on-Tyne on October 11. At the morning sitting Dr. Spence Watson presided, and condemned the large territorial additions made to the Empire during the last twelve or fourteen years, declaring that even from the commercial standpoint the war business was bad.—The Dean of Durham presided at the afternoon sitting, and spoke of the fearful danger to the results of the higher civilisation from the enormous armaments that were ever growing in Europe. Resolutions condemning our increasing expenditure on naval and military armaments and the policy of aggression and annexation pursued by this country were passed. In the evening there was a public meeting, over which Sir J. W. Pease, M.P. presided.

ONE story always suggests another, and this is the case, says the *Birmingham Post*, with the one concerning Cardinal Newman which is told in the recently-published "Recollections of Aubrey de Vere." It is related in this work that Newman's "intense personality" is curiously illustrated by a remark made by Mr. Woolner, the sculptor, when he contemplated the plaster cast which he had made of Newman's bust, as placed last in his study when finished. He turned to a friend and said, "These marble busts around us represent some of the most eminent men of our time, and I used to look on them with pride. Something seems the matter with them now. When I turn from Newman's head to theirs they look like vegetables!" The other story runs that when Woolner was executing, in his London studio, a bust of Canon Kingsley, a journalistic critic looked at the work, and, noticing the absolutely clean-shaven face, ventured to remark that Kingsley wore whiskers. "Whiskers!" exclaimed the indignant sculptor. "Whiskers, sir, are not art."

THE MANDALAY AFFAIR.

LATER DETAILS.

FOR over a year, according to the *Rangoon Gazette*, the police have been watching the movements of the hpoongyi, and spies have given them information of anything which he was planning. It will have, therefore, to be explained how it was that these men were allowed to come on several occasions before the day of the attack and plot conspiracy in this hpoongyi's kyaung without the police being informed. According to the confessions of some of the men they were called from their village to consult about a month ago, and returned on the understanding that they were to come when wanted. They were then again sent for two days before the attack. When the police were warned, the men had already started out from the kyaung, and, considering the fact that many of them had been staying in the kyaung for two days previously, it looks very much as if the informer purposely waited till they had got a start, and then told the police. Possibly, after the manner of Burmans, he thought it best to take a medium course.

As soon as the police at No. 10 guard were made aware of the fact that an armed gang had started out, they attempted to telephone to the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Snadden, but could not get connection with the Telephone Exchange. This is a thing which is by no means of rare occurrence in Mandalay, and might, on this occasion have caused many people to lose their lives, so it is to be hoped measures will at once be taken to prevent the possibility of its happening again. Being unable to send a telephonic message, a mounted man was sent to Mr. Hill, Assistant Superintendent of Police, but he was not in his house, and was found in No. 9 guard. He, too, tried the telephone, with no better success, and then he sent a mounted man to Mr. Snaddens house. Mr. Snadden immediately sent to No. 6 guard close by for a guard of 6 men for his house, as it was understood on a previous occasion that he was to be attacked first, and then he rode off to the Commissioner, Mr. Thirkell White, whom he found at dinner in his house, with Mr. J. G. Scott ("Shway Yoe"), was in Mandalay then. These gentlemen hurried out and arrived at the Fort just after the fight was over, and the rebels had been dispersed. Had the gang carried out the plan which was formulated in the scare a year ago, namely, of attacking the Civil Lines first, it is fairly certain that the Commissioner and Mr. Scott, besides many others, would have fallen easy victims. Also had they not attacked the unarmed soldier and Mrs. Wilson, but marched straight to the Palace, and rushed into the Upper Burma Club dining room, where between 20 and 30 men were dining, the results must have been awful. It is indeed a most providential thing that Major and Mrs. Dobbie grasped the situation so quickly, and acted so promptly. It was also most fortunate that the rebels did not have a single firearm between them, for had they been able to disable Major Dobbie from a distance they would have quickly got into his house, and cut up his wife and sister-in-law before help could have arrived.

THE HPOONGYI'S MOVEMENTS.

From information received it appears that the hpoongyi, U Wey-la-tha, came about a year and a half ago, and lived in a zayat in the compound of hpoongyi U Pyin Nya's kyaung. He did not give his name where he was from, but after a time he began telling the people who came to him that the Setkya Mintha was not dead, though he had been thrown into the Irrawaddy. A friendly "nat" had saved him and he (the hpoongyi) was no other than the Prince himself. From this the people considered that he was mad, that is, the more sensible of them, but some believed his story. Hpoongyi U Pyin Nya drove him out of the kyaung, but when the other remonstrated with him for doing so, he allowed him to stay and reported to the police.

In the month of Wazo last, U Weyla-tha went to the Shwe-zet-daw festival and stayed there about two months, being watched by the police. While there, presumably, he told his absurd story to the people, for he was called the "hpoongyi ahyoo."

In Mandalay the people said that he was not a real priest at all, because of his pride, while some of the hpoongyis at the Payagyi said that he only put on the yellow robe for his own purposes. They knew this because he could not preach to the people nor perform "thee la." Instead of doing his duties as a priest, he used only to talk of his being the Setkya Min, and give particulars of old Burmese history. Many hpoongyis would not speak to him, and he used to get fed by the people who believed his nonsense. His "capiya" (personal attendant) of course fully believed in his princely rank, and stated that when the Setkya Min was flung into the river, he was enabled, by the help of a "nat," to assume another form and thus escape. This man also told the people on the duty days last month that he and the hpoongyi would go and capture the Palace and that the hpoongyi would be made King. Apparently the people had heard this story pretty often before and took no notice of it. The "capiya" has been killed in the attack.

The people of Mandalay are greatly troubled about this stupid attack. They say that the hpoongyi and his followers must all have been mad, and that the result will be that restrictions will be placed upon everybody because of this senseless plot.

It is also very wisely said that if the phoongyi possessed miraculous powers (for Burmans believe that such people do exist) it was the duty of his followers, before they agreed to accompany him under the protection of Nats, to get him to give them an exhibition of what he could do in that line. Had he failed, they would then have known him for the fraud he was.

Now that we are in the region of magic, it may be observed that, according to the people, when the Civil Surgeon examined the dead hpoongyi he found a ball of quicksilver in his stomach, and some amulets inside his arms. If so, he has omitted to mention these remarkable facts in his report, which is a very unromantic document showing that the hpoongyi met his death by gunshots in the chest, the charge entering the lungs, and the close proximity of the discharge fracturing the ribs. Thirty-five No 8 shot are produced as exhibits. This invulnerable hpoongyi, then, was actually killed by snipe shot.

The people say, with what truth is not known, that on starting out of the kyaung for the attack the hpoongyi marched at the head with a spear, (he certainly carried a spear as Lieut. Harington knows) and the others marched with their weapons. Apparently the people saw what was up, but either through fear, or from that devil-may-care indifference of the Burman, did absolutely nothing. This will at any rate explain the fact that this gang could march through Mandalay for about two miles unopposed. At one point, it is said, a Burmese child came up to look at them, and one of the gang kicked it over, but no one had the pluck to interfere with them.

It seems that the plan was pretty freely discussed, at any rate, for two or three days, and that it was planned, as early as a month before, is no cause for wonder it was not nipped in the bud. The actual carrying of it out was no doubt suddenly determined upon, but many of the men who took part in it were staying in the kyaung for two or three days, and arrangements were being made by others who gave the scheme their support for supplying the dahs which were distributed among the men before they set out.

Whether it will be proved that U Hpo Gyee and Maung San Da gave assistance or not cannot be said now, but it stands to reason that others besides those who actually took part in the attack were cognisant of it and either said nothing about it or gave active help.

One cannot help being sorry for the dense stupidity that will cause ordinary village yokels as some of these men were, to mix themselves up with such a hare-brained plot as this, with the result that they are either shot, or have a good chance of being hanged.

The following is a list of the rebels so far as is known at present :

1. Hpoongyi U Wey-la-tha, killed.
2. Nga Kyauk Ke (bob), killed.
3. Nga Kyaw (bob about 70 years old), killed.
4. Nga Shan Gyi, Budegyon, killed.
5. Shwe Yan Gyi, of Thonzabe, wounded and captured.
6. Nga Kaing of Thonzebe, wounded and captured.
7. Nga Ohet, of Shansu, wounded and captured.
8. Nga Te, Bogale, of Shansu, arrested.
9. Nga Yoak, of Budegyon, wanted.
10. Nga Pe Te, of Madeya, wanted.
11. Nga Myaing, of Eastern Town, Mandalay, wounded and captured.
12. Nga Chon, of Thonzabe, wounded and captured.
13. Nga Kye, of Thonzeeb, captured.
14. Nga Cho, of Thonzebe, captured.

There was a reward of Rs. 500 on each man who escaped.

Major Dobbie's servants are doing well.

It appears that the rebels intended attacking the house of the Superintendent of Police. This is quite inconsistent with the generally accepted story that the hpoongyi meant to march straight to the Palace and occupy the throne. It is reported that for a whole week the hpoongyi was performing charms to render his followers invisible and invulnerable. This took place at Payazyi, and on the 11th the hpoongyi declared all his followers invisible. They then marched to the South Gate which leads straight to the Palace where the hpoongyi meant to sit on the throne, when, according to Burmese traditions, he would be *de facto* king, and all the Burmese bound to acknowledge and support him. The accidental meeting with McLean and Mrs. Wilson perhaps, tempted the gang to test their invisibility and so spoiled the leader's programme."

CONFESSIONS.

All of the men who have been arrested for having actually taken part in the late disturbance in Mandalay have confessed their guilt, except one old man who says he had nothing to do with it. Some declare that they were at the back of the crowd when the soldier and Mrs. Wilson were attacked, and that they ran away directly the shooting commenced. Apparently they are trying to minimise their guilt as much as possible.

Nga Kaing, of Thonzabe, a village that had the distinction of supplying several members of this precious gang, says that he came to the kyaung on the 9th October, that is two days before the attack, and the Setkya Kodaw said that they were going to attack the Fort, where there was much loot to be got. Nga Kaing said he did not want to go, whereupon Bogale Nga Te said, "Must I cut your head off?" The Bohs of the gang were Bogale, U Kyi, and Maung Kyouk Ke. Nga Kaing says that as soon as the officer came out and shot them, he ran away, but was shot. Some time before the day of the attack, Maung Yan Gyi came to Thonzebe, and invited the villagers to join. Maung Kye, Maung Cho and Maung Kaing responded, and came from the village.

Maung Te, the Bogale, who is 46 years old and lives at Shansu, the Arracan Pagoda station, says that he was called by the Setkya Kodaw Gyi, who told him they would go into the Palace, get guns, and fight the English. They started at once all armed with dah-shes. The plot was first planned about a year ago, but the Setkya Kodaw suddenly disappeared and came back four or six months ago, but said nothing till the day before the attempt. On the night of the 11th they all marched straight to the Fort where they cut a man and woman whom they met. Inside they met the native sentries, of whom they cut one, and two ran away. Then they went to an Englishman's house, and he came out and began shooting.

THE LATE LORD ROSMEAD.

"AUSTRALIS" writing in a home paper when Sir Hercules Robinson became Lord Rosmead thus described the celebrated Colonial Governor, whose death was reported last Saturday :—

The first time that I saw Sir Hercules Robinson was on the occasion of one of the Melbourne Cup festivals. This great annual race meeting, held in the first week of November, being the most important event of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, attracts people in thousands from all quarters of Australia, and as a rule, all the other Australian Governors accept the hospitality of their brother Viceroy in Melbourne during Cup week. Sir Hercules Robinson, when he was Governor of New South Wales, never missed a Melbourne Cup. He was not only an ardent lover of sport in the abstract, but he maintained a first-class stable of his own, and the crowds on Australian racing grounds were never more delighted than when his colours crowned with victory. He was then in the prime of life, and the most popular of Australian Viceroys. I can recall him in mental vision, standing on the lawn in front of the grand stand at Flemington, tall, straight as an arrow, attired in a light grey suit, engaging in affable discourse, and altogether the beau-ideal of the attractive and successful Colonial Governor.

Sir Hercules is the second son of a distinguished Irish admiral of the same name. Admiral Robinson not only attained the highest rank in the British Navy, but also achieved some literary successes. His "Harry Evelyn, or The Romance of the Atlantic, a naval novel founded on fact," was very popular in its day, and went through three editions shortly after its first publication. His collection of short naval stories under the general title of "Sea Drift" was also cordially welcomed. Three of the admiral's sons have mounted to the top of the tree in the public service. The eldest, Sir Henry Robinson, K.C.B., became Vice-President of the Irish Local Government Board, the second is the subject of the present notice, and the youngest, Sir William, after spending some forty years in the Colonial Service, is now starting a new career in London as a composer of operas and a director of the Grand Theatre, Islington, thereby once more displaying the resources of Irish versatility. Sir Hercules, like his elder brother, although originally intended for the Army, was first employed in civil administration in Ireland. He was engaged for a year or two in the Irish Public Works Department, and as a commissioner to report on the Irish fairs and markets. But in 1854, when in his thirtieth year, he found his true vocation, and his energies were directed into the right groove when the Colonial Office despatched him to the West Indies, as head of the administration of the island of Montserrat. Since then for the long and uninterrupted period of 42 years, he has been representing the Queen and the Colonial Office in Greater Britain, rising step by step, the gradations of his ascent being denoted by the Colonies he has successively ruled—Montserrat, St. Christopher, Hong-Kong, Ceylon, New South Wales, New Zealand, and the Cape. The principal incident of his official career in Australia was his annexation of the Fiji Islands to the British Empire. This valuable group of tropical islands, four days steaming from Sydney, had previously been a native kingdom ruled by a powerful chief named Thakombau, who had been converted from cannibalism to Christianity by Wesleyan missionaries. The islands now constitute a Crown Colony, and a considerable amount of British capital has been invested there in sugar, cotton, and tobacco plantations. Of the

IMMENSE AND IMPORTANT SERVICES

to the Empire rendered by Sir Hercules Robinson during the wholly unexpected and exciting events of which South Africa has been the theatre it is needless to speak in detail. They are too well known and too fresh in all our memories. It is not too much to say that but for the coolness, the courage, the tact, the energy, the experienced judgment, the readiness of resource, the diplomatic skill, and the conciliatory personal qualities of Sir Hercules Robinson we would to-day be in all probability, be face to face with a general conflagration and a bitter war of races in the southern portion of the African Continent.

As Governor, Sir Hercules was Official Visitor to the University of Sydney, and the seven annual addresses he delivered to the students constitute the most interesting and instructive series in the book. In the first of them he gave this autobiographical reminiscence :—"I should like to mention that when I was at the Royal Military College I received what in my early days was considered to be the best possible education to fit a person for the profession of arms. I was tolerably well grounded in the higher branches of mathematics, in the modern languages, in history, in fortification, in surveying, and other such like practical requirements. Classics although taught in a perfunctory way, were regarded as of secondary importance, and by no means essential to the success of a soldier's life. The consequence is that, whilst to this day I remember a good deal of my mathematics, and could describe the nice distinctions between Vaubon's and Coehorn's systems of fortification, I regret to say that my Latin serves me little more than to decipher a medical prescription, and my Greek is among the things that were. In another of those University addresses he expressed his satisfaction at the increasing number of professorships, and said that under a perfect educational system every lad, however poor, who might show really exceptional ability at a primary school, would be enabled by some pecuniary help to continue his education at a higher class school, and if he were there to continue to distinguish himself, he would then be passed on to a University, where he might qualify himself for the walk in life in which his special abilities and disposition might be thought best fitted to shine. This, however, was an ideal which had never been realised in any country, and perhaps never would be, but every approach to it was matter for congratulation, and a rich man could not better dispose of some of his superfluous wealth than in helping to construct one of those social ladders, by which young men of exceptional intellect, but without means, could climb into a position which would give their faculties fair play.

AN ARDENT ADMIRER OF MANLY SPORTS,

no indeed Sir Hercules Robinson was the inevitable orator that of Australian sportsmen congregated convivially. He presided at the welcome dinner to W. G. Grace at Sydney, and rejoiced to see that cricket had taken such a hold upon the affections of the Australian youth, for he was firmly convinced that, next to racing, it was the most essentially English of all our national amusements. He trusted that Mr. Grace and his colleagues, when they returned to the Old Country, would be able to give a favourable report of the progress made by Australia in cricket, and that they would also be able to say that Australia possessed another manly characteristic as well as a love of sport, and that they knew how either to win or lose like English gentlemen. One of the greatest of living authorities on social questions and one who had never himself been mixed up with the Turf in any way—he alluded to Mr. Gladstone—had said of racing that it was "a noble, manly, distinguished, and in its history a decidedly national amusement." The strenuous speech

IN ADVOCACY OF A FEDERATED AUSTRALIA,

which Sir Hercules Robinson delivered at Albury, on the border line between New South Wales and Victoria, is considered by many to have been his most eloquent effort. He also delivered a noteworthy address in Sydney on the completion of cable communication between Australia and London. The following passage is not wholly inapplicable to current events :—"There is another direction in which the telegraph might prove of inestimable benefit to the Colony—I allude to the early information which it would supply in the event of Great Britain being at any time unfortunately engaged in war. To be forewarned in such a case is to be forearmed, whilst if there were no telegraph, our first intimation of the declaration of hostilities might be by the arrival of a hostile cruiser in Sydney Harbour. I remember when in Ceylon receiving a telegraphic message in cipher from the Secretary of State, asking me to inform the Australian Governors by the mail then leaving Galle that a report was current in London, although not believed to be true, that a filibustering expedition was being fitted out somewhere in America for the purpose of making a descent on some part of Australian coast. The announcement gave rise to much anxiety all over Australia, which lasted for some months, and which might have been removed in as many days if there had been, as at present, telegraphic communication, for a few messages to our Consular agents at the principal ports would have shown the report to be devoid of all foundation."

LORD ROSMEAD AS AN ORATOR.

When the difficulties at the Cape arose Sir Hercules Robinson loomed up in our mental vision as the negotiator, the diplomatist, and the pacificator in troublous times and a perplexing situation, but in Australia he had hardly any affairs of State to trouble him. There he had nothing particular to do beyond playing the part of the graceful after-dinner speaker, the recognised ceremonial orator, the patron of the Turf, and the hospitable host of Government House. His collected speeches make a volume of 270 pages, and are necessarily of a miscellaneous character. His oration at the unveiling of Woolner's heroic statue of Captain Cook—the Columbus of Australia—in Hyde-park, Sydney, was his most brilliant and elaborate effort. Here are his concluding sentences :—"A monument of this kind cannot in any degree enhance the reputation of Captain Cook, whose name and fame will be remembered so long as the English language and history shall continue on the earth. But such a statue is creditable to ourselves, as marking our admiration of the character and services of the man, and our gratitude for the benefits which his discoveries have conferred, not only on Australia, but also on the world at large. It will serve also to bring home to all the lesson that great deeds and a great reputation can be achieved by those in the humblest station and with the slenderest opportunities. There is scarcely a lad born in this country who has not within his reach educational advantages superior to those which were available to the poor Yorkshire peasant boy, and I hope that the history of his early life may not be thrown away upon the young, but that many a child in the future will learn at the foot of this statue how a faithful, patient, c

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

An interesting magnetarium or magnetic globe has been invented by M. Wilde and exhibited before the Academie des Sciences, Paris. It consists of a globe wound with fine wire, and painted with the continents and seas. The seas are doubled with a sheet of iron, to make their magnetism different from that of the continents. Inside this globe, mounted at an angle of 23½ degrees to the axis of the outer globe, there is another globe, also wound with wire, and having a slow movement with respect to the outer globe. This arrangement when excited by electric currents imitates the magnetic phenomenon of the earth, and will be a useful adjunct to the physical apparatus of schools and colleges. A specimen has been presented to the Conservatoire des arts et Metiers, Paris, where it can be seen by the public.

M. Pallain, Director-General of French "douanes," has responded to the representations of the French public by ordering that luggage and parcels declared to contain photographic plates will not be subjected to the "X" rays, but opened in a dark chamber by the aid of red light. These chambers will be provided at all the railway stations furnished with radioscopes.

Dr. Emmens makes his gold from Mexican silver dollars by mechanical treatment, and the action of nitric acid. He is now preparing a new machine for subjecting the silver to a pressure of 8,000 tons per square inch, and hopes to produce 50,000 ounces of gold per month. It is curious that a French chemist, M. Tiffereau, claimed to produce gold from Mexican dollars at Colima and Guadalajara fifty years ago by treatment with nitric acid and solar heat.

On returning to France he tried in vain to get the same result, and was regarded as labouring under a "hallucination." Dr. Emmens has recently communicated with him, and ends his letter by darkly expressing the hope that he (M. Tiffereau) would soon awaken French "savants and statesmen from their dangerous slumber." Apparently, Dr. Emmens has in view, not only a revolution in the chemical, but in the political world.

If Dr. Emmens be as good as his word, his fame bids fair to rival that of Crœsus. He possesses a secret which will make the silver countries, for example Mexico and Colorado, quite as valuable as Klondyke or the Transvaal. Governments, hat in hand, will solicit his services to clear off their national debts; and the Rothschilds will spell "Ichabod." He will also divert the course of research in chemistry to the systematic transmutation of one so-called "element" into another.

Paris, which has long been the Paradise of Americans, is now the Paradise of monkeys. At the Jardin d'Acclimatation a new rotunda has been built on the large meadow for these interesting animals. The new Eden, like the Champs Elysees, is decidedly Parisian. Instead of gigantic trees, there are hobby-horses; instead of lianes, there are cables; and bananas are represented by mills, which throw out nuts and fruits when the handle is turned by a monkey. There are sixty monkeys in the cage, and they appear to enjoy themselves thoroughly in climbing the cables, riding the hobby-horses, and so forth. Moreover, the mill has developed an altruistic habit in them. At the call of a comrade a monkey will turn the handle of the mill, while his needy brother helps himself to the nuts.

Canada, after struggling for many years, is now enjoying a run of luck. The Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Canada contains an account of the boring for petroleum in the tar sands of Athabasca Landing Alberia, from which it appears that they can be reached at a depth of 1,800 feet. These petroleum deposits extend for 150 miles along the Athabasca Valley. Dr. Dawson, of the Survey, proposes to sink experimental wells at different points.

Professor Wood, of Muncie, Indiana, U. S., has invented an orchestral guitar, which gives "vox humana" and mandolin effects. There are four special attachments to the guitar, the mandolin and vox humana, a board for extra bass strings, and a mouthpiece for fingering the first string of the guitar. These devices are ingenious, but too complicated to describe here. Professor Wood has only made one instrument as yet, and he is the only person in the world who can play on it; but the effect is said to be wonderful.

Professor Collett, of Christiania, has written a book on the Norwegian beaver. There are still about a hundred beavers left in the country, as there are still some on the Elbe, the Rhone, and the Danube. A little protection would, he believes, preserve the race well into the next century. They are a different species from the Canadian beavers of the Zoological Gardens.

The City Analyst of Rotterdam finds that preserved milk dissolves lead out of its alloys, such as the solder of the cans which hold it, or the stoppers of bottles in which it is sterilised. As lead is a poison, people should be careful not to use tins for keeping milk. In sterilising and preserving the milk, one should only use boilers or cans free of lead. According to Hygiene Moderne, nobody suspects the number of colics this "maudit metal" has already caused, or will yet cause, not to speak of graver maladies.

According to Herr Stelzer, in the "Pharm. Centr. Halle," olive oil dissolves an equal volume of ozone, and this preparation is made by Spranger, of Berlin, and sold as "electron," that is, "amber." Cod liver oil takes up twice its volume of ozone, and thus loses its disagreeable taste. Fats and oils containing no oleic acid, such as vaseline, do not dissolve ozone.

The Romans generally got the credit of having the most perfect water supplies of the Ancients, but recent excavations in Greece show that the Greeks, by employing underground conduits, were in advance of the Roman aqueducts, which, however, being more "in evidence," probably acquired more notoriety.

According to M. Felix Dubois in his recent work on Timbuctoo, that mysterious city to which the late Joseph Thomson meditated a visit, is far less interesting than Jenne, from which the word Guinea comes. This archaic town dates from the seventh century, and was built in the Egyptian style by Songhis, who emigrated from Egypt 1,200 years ago, and who still preserve the traces of their Nilotic origin.

The South Saxons have been investigated by Mr. R. J. Horton-Smith (Journ. Anth. Inst. xxvi, p. 81). His studies are based on a collection of fourteen skulls, excavated by Mr. C. H. Read at Goring in Sussex, the associated ornaments proving them to be of early Saxon age. This collection was supplemented by a study of West Saxon, East Anglian, and other British skulls in the Cambridge Museum. Mr. Horton-Smith arrives at the following conclusions:—The South Saxons in Britain were not an absolutely pure race, but had a little British blood in them. The Wessex Saxons were still less pure, owing to their more frequent intermarriage with the British population. Dr. Beddoe's researches are confirmed that the pre-Saxon population predominates in the upper valley of the Bristol Avon; but the population of the Cirencester district is chiefly Saxon, though containing a slightly larger admixture of British blood than is the case in East and South Wessex. The East Anglians have a form of skull slightly different from that of the South Saxons. It is rather broader, less flattened, the orbits are higher, the face relatively longer, and the cranial capacity larger. Mr. Park-Harrison believed that the projecting (prosopic) nose of the modern English was derived from the Angles, and not from the Saxons. According to Mr. Horton-Smith's observations the reverse is the case.

It is known that for some time past electromagnets have been used at Woolwich for hoisting shells and for other purposes. It appears that these can be advantageously employed for handling plates in plate-mills. A recent installation of electromagnets for this purpose has proved remarkably successful. A primary difficulty was encountered in the circumstance of the magnets picking up too many plates at one time, as the magnetism was carried for some distance through the pile. The difficulty, however, was found to be readily overcome by a little dexterity on the part of the operator. After the magnet has been lowered on to a pile of plates, and several plates have been taken up together, the operator simply pulls the switch out, thereby breaking the current for an instant. By this operation one or two plates can be dropped off at each breaking of the current, sufficient residual magnetism remaining with the plates next to the magnet to hold them until the current is switched on again. The operation is continued until only one plate is attached. With double-pole magnets up to five tons can be safely handled, taking four amperes at 240 volts.

A Novel Use of the "Kinematograph" is reported from Germany, where the instrument was recently used to secure a series of pictures representing all the movements of the hull made during the launching of a vessel. The instrument selected for the purpose was the Messter-Betz "Biograph," said to be capable of recording 4,000 impressions a minute. The German naval officials are said to take considerable interest in the experiment, and no doubt it is capable of useful extension.

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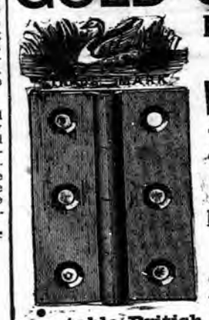
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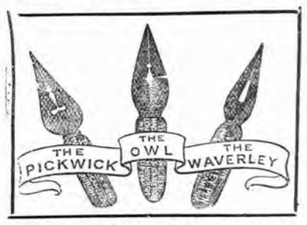

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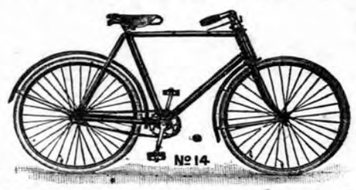

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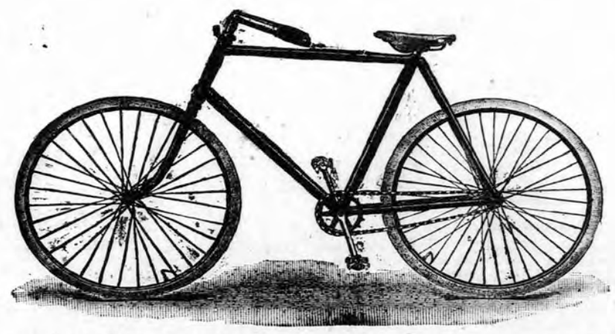

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